

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XXII NO. 20

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1934

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

NEW SWARAJIST PARTY SCRAPPED

A. I. C. C. Sets Up Parliamentary CONTROL BOARD For Councils

SOCIALISTS PUT UP TOUGH FIGHT

But Mahatma's Personality Tells In The End

(By Telephone)

PATNA, May 19.

All amendments to Mahatma Gandhi's resolution regarding Council entry were rejected without a division, while the Socialist amendment to that resolution was rejected by 86 votes to 35.

Thereafter Mahatma Gandhi's resolution was passed by 85 votes to 32.

The A. I. C. C. also passed the resolution approving an open session of the Congress at Bombay in the first week of October.

PATNA GIVES LEAD TO NATION

PATNA, May 19.

Further arrivals brought the attendance to-day up to 155, when the A.I.C.C. reassembled this afternoon. The general consensus of opinion is that the decision taken by the Working Committee was a right one.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in company with Mr. Jammalal Bajaj.

Pundit Madanmohan Malaviya, who presided, asked Mahatma Gandhi to move the resolution regarding the Assembly elections.—A.P.

COUNCIL ENTRY

Text Of Mahatma's Resolution

PATNA, May 19.

The following resolutions adopted at this morning's sitting of the Working Committee, were placed before the meeting of the A.I.C.C. which assembled at 3 p.m. in the Sinha Institute by Mahatma himself:—

"(1) Inasmuch as there exists in the Congress a large body of members who believe in the necessity of entry into the Legislatures as a step in the country's progress towards its goal, the All-India Congress Committee hereby appoints Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. M. A. Ansari to form a Board with Dr. M. A. Ansari as president, called the Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of not more than 25 Congressmen.

"The Board shall run and control the elections of members to the Legislatures on behalf of the Congress, and shall have the power to raise, possess and administer funds for carrying out its duties. The Board shall be subject to the control of the All-India Congress Committee, and shall have the power to frame its constitution, make rules and regulations from time to time for the management of its affairs.

"The constitution and the rules and regulations shall be placed before the Working Committee for approval but, shall be in force, pending the approval or otherwise of the Working Committee. The Board shall select only such candidates as will be pledged to carry out in the Legislatures the Congress Policy as it will be determined from time to time."

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS

The resolution was proposed by Mahatma Gandhi and seconded by Dr. Ansari.

In commending the resolution for acceptance by the House,

Mahatma Gandhi said that he owed an explanation why being the Originator of the Lahore Congress Resolution which banned Council Entry, he should come forward to-day to plead for their support to a motion supporting Council Entry programme.

The impression had been growing upon him, said Gandhiji, ever since the Poona Conference last year, that there was a fairly large number of Congress Workers who believe in the necessity of entry into the Legislatures as a step in the progress of the country, towards its goal.

He did not agree that anything substantial had been lost, to the country by Congressmen abjuring Council Entry Programme so long. But, being a servant of the Nation he felt it to be his duty, at the moment he failed to carry conviction with other workers of the Congress for his point of view, not to stand in their way of rendering service to the country's cause, as they were capable of. For that would be depriving the country of their services.—United Press.

FROM BOYCOTT TO COUNCIL ENTRY

PATNA, May 19.

Gandhiji further said that the reason why the resolution had been placed in his hands, was that it was at his advice that the Congress had in the past boycotted the legislatures. Some might think that since 1920, the boycott had done some harm to the interest of the country. He did not agree with this view. He rather believed that the Congress had derived great strength from the boycott of the legislatures. If he could convert them to his own view, the question of council entry would not have risen, but since the Poona meeting, the feeling had been growing on him that some Congressmen would like to enter the legislatures.

(Continued on page 7.)

M. P.'s GREETINGS

Message From London To A. I. C. Committee

PATNA, May 19.

Messages continue to come in from persons unable to attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C.

A cable from London signed by Mr. James Maxton, Mr. John McGovern and Mr. George Buchanan, Members of Parliament, Miss Pitts, Mr. Purshotam-bhai Patel, Mr. Girdharilal Puri, Mr. Fenner Brockway, President Gurditsingh and Dara, Secretary, Indian National Congress League, Oxford, says:—

"We greet the Congress Committee and urge the Secretary of State to release immediately all political prisoners. Please acknowledge cable."—A.P.

MORE MESSAGES

POUR IN

PATNA, May 19.

Mr. Frakasam wires:—"Unavoidably detained, let the Special Congress decide the future programme".

Mrs. Nilie Sen-Gupta in the course of a letter regretting her inability to attend for reasons of health refers to Bengal's representation and says that there was sufficient time at the disposal of the Congress leaders, wherein they could have tried their best to bring two wings of Bengal Congressmen together.

As regards the Patna meeting, whatever decision may be taken ought to be unanimous. If possible, every attempt should be made to see that the Congress is not divided in the present crisis.

A. I. C. C. Latest

MAHATMA'S SPEECH

PATNA, May 19.

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi said, to-day they were to consider in what shape they could adopt the Ranchi decision. This resolution permitted Congressmen to contest the election and the parliamentary board would have the same autonomy as the All-India Spinners' Association, except that that as the council work involved political matters, the A.I.C.C. would exercise the right of developing ideas, whereas the Council work should proceed.

Otherwise, the Board would be an autonomous body. Some provincial congress committees recommended that, instead of a special board, A.I.C.C. itself should control the election. "I would oppose such a proposition. My hope is that we all do not want to go into the Councils, and we all do not have the same confidence in the Council. I consider that the expenditure of money and the time wasted are so large, and the gain so small, that I consider council work of little value.

I am letting them go, because I cannot get other work from them. If, however you ask the A.I.C.C. to become an election board, then the entire Congress becomes a council party, and you admit that council work alone is important. To those who would say that the same could happen to-day, Mahatma Gandhi's answer was that condition was different to-day.

"We have had to fight we know the result, we could not fill jails with thousands, but we are not going to remain stationary. You have advanced far beyond the stage of 1922, you are nearer the goal of freedom than before."

He pleaded therefore that all should not follow the council plan.—A.P.



In honour of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, when in Colombo a reception was arranged by the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon. In the centre is Mr. Chandiram (President) and on the left Mr. H. M. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Chamber.

Bulgarian Royalty Blown Up

VIENNA, May 19.

Wild rumours of disorders in Bulgaria are being circulating here following the report of the formation of a semi-Military Government in Sofia and the suspension of all communication with Bulgaria. One report states that King Boris and the whole Royal family were killed in the bomb explosion while another rumour says only the King has been killed, but confirmation is entirely lacking.

Earlier it was reported from Belgrade that the Government had resigned and the King had appointed the Government of National Union.

It is stated that hundreds of Communists have been arrested.—Reuter.

NEW GOVT.'S AIMS

BERLIN, May 19.

It is reported here that the formation of the new Government in Bulgaria amounts to a virtual dictatorship. It is stated that the government have issued a manifesto declaring their aims to be guaranteeing peace, contentment and doing everything possible to surmount the serious economic and social crisis.—Reuter.

TOWARDS MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

BELGRADE, May 19.

Serious disturbances are believed to have broken out in Bulgaria. It is reported that the army is blockading Sofia and all telephonic and telegraphic communications are interrupted.—Reuter.

PETITION TO KING Govt. Of National Union

SOFIA, May 19.

Eighty high army officers have petitioned the King to appoint a non-party Government after a secret meeting following the resignation of the Government. Consequently the Government National Union has been formed.

SILVER DUMPING

What About Imports Thro' Afghanistan

(From Our Correspondent.)

SILMA, May 19.

The ban on the import of silver by the overland route through Baluchistan from Persia published to-day has raised a very interesting question as to what will happen to silver that might be imported from Persia into India via Afghanistan.

Prompt action was possible in the case of Baluchistan which is within the British territory. But the case is somewhat different in respect of a foreign country. If there is to be a complete embargo on the import or if import is allowed under a system of license, there will have to be agents in Kabul and also on the Indian frontier. These questions perhaps require discussion between Simla and Kabul.

It is believed that the Government of India are considering this aspect of the problem, so that an announcement in respect of the influx of silver via Afghanistan may also be expected in the course of a few days.

HOLD UP OF TOURIST TRAFFIC

Bomb Outrages In Austria

VIENNA, May 19.

Series of bomb outrages in different parts of Austria are believed to have been perpetrated seemingly with a view to the holding up of the Whitesuntide-tourist traffic. No casualties are reported hitherto. Railway lines in many parts of Austria have been bombed or torn up and all incoming traffic to Vienna from the west cut off in six hours as a result of the bombing of the railway bridge at Tullnerbach near Vienna. No arrests have hitherto been made.—Reuter.

Ranchi Decision

Thrown Overboard

CONGRESS TAKES FULL CHARGE OF COUNCIL PROGRAMME

PATNA, May 19.

The result of the Working Committee decision is that the Swaraj Party as a separate party has been wiped out.

The Congress takes the work in its own hand through its own Board, though that Board will be given definite powers, and will include probably most of the Swarajists leaders.

As the Ranchi decision has been wiped out, the question of judgment on the Communal Award does not arise.

It is understood that Gandhiji quailing the feeling on the point advised the Swarajist leaders to accept this position and that they have done so.

A visit to the Swarajist Camp after the decision showed that the Swarajist leaders were rather happy. One of them said: "How can it be that we should not be happy? Our policy has been accepted by the Congress, and the parent body has taken over the responsibility, and this would mean better results and better success.

Our position was either that the Swaraj Party with autonomous powers should run the elections without the mediation of any special authority superimposed on it, or that the Congress should take the work in its hand. Now the Congress has set up a Special Committee, and we welcome it. That Committee would take the place of our proposed Executive Council of the Swaraj Party."—A. P.

On the name of the Congress for parliamentary work. The question arose how to exercise Congress control. The Swarajists argued that the normal machinery was there in the form of the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee to call them to answer and that their constitution and programme was a guarantee of good faith and true character of their Congress objective.

The Working Committee's point of view was that some formula must be devised to meet the point of view of a large body of Congressmen who did not see in letting the Swaraj Party to enjoy absolute autonomy. Ultimately, Mr. Munshi was asked to bring the Swaraj Party papers for scrutiny and these he took at noon.—A.P.

GREATER UNITY IN CONGRESS

Result Of Working Committee Decision

PATNA, May 19.

Another result of the Working Committee decision is that it brings about greater unity in the ranks of the Congress. The Swarajist ticket would have yielded. For instance, the position of persons like Mrs. Nalini and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari changes and Congressmen expect that they will be able to put up the field of the best chosen candidates for fighting the Assembly election. The fact that this decision to join the Assembly election is not dependent on endorsement by the October session of the Congress gives added strength to those who wished to have ample time to canvass and conduct the campaign.

The Committee of twenty-five will begin to function shortly, but its task will be delicate, and in some cases, embarrassing in having to adjudicate the claims of rival Congressmen. The Working Committee realised this difficulty, but felt that there was enough discipline among Congressmen to get over it.—A.P.

BATTLE OF WITS

Working Committee Summons Swarajist Leaders

PATNA, May 19.

For three hours there was a battle of wits in the Congress Working Committee between Committee Members and Swarajist leaders who had been summoned for consultation. The difficulty arose in drafting the resolution which would give effect to the informal understanding between leaders that the Swaraj Party be allowed to function, subject to the control of the machinery set up by the Congress for the purpose.

Dr. Ansari who is a member of the Working Committee was strongly supported by Messrs. Desai, Roy, Satyamurti, Asaf Ali and Munshi, while there was general agreement that the Swaraj Party should be allowed to function.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

Swarajists Urge Wait And See Policy

PATNA, May 19.

Swarajist leaders have made a eleventh hour representation to the Congress Working Committee to postpone for a short time the announcement regarding the next session of the Congress. The reason given for this is that they must await Simla reaction to yesterday's decision endorsing Gandhiji's statement of 7th April.

"The Swarajists declare that Sir Harry Hark, Home Member, thought that if the A.I.C.C. endorsed Gandhiji's statement, the Government would remove the ban, but the latest advice which they seem to have received on the

A. I. C. C. NEWS ON PAGES 7 AND 16

subject have made them issue a cautionary warning to the Working Committee.

AWAIT SIMLA GESTURE

The point is that a number of district and Provincial Congress Committees are declared illegal, and unless that ban is lifted by the Government cancelling their previous notification, there would be no possibility of the Congress being held, as all the constituent bodies must be legally and fully functioning, before the session could be called.

Non-Swarajist Congressmen do not take the same view as Swarajists, and think that the only way to restore Congress influence is to have an early session.

The fact that the Congress Working Committee had this item of the next Congress session on the agenda and that informal talks among the members of the Committee yesterday favoured a session within three months shows that the Congress Working Committee members do not take the same view of Simla reactions as the Swarajists. The rank and file of Congressmen are pressing the Working Committee members to stick to their original resolve and announce the next session of the Congress.—A. P.

CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

President & Member Of
I. F. C. Exchange
MAGISTRATE INSISTS
ON PRODUCTION
OF BOOKS

Mr. Kasturchand Niranjani, President of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Exchange and Mr. Ranchohoda Indori, a member of the Managing Committee of the Association, were charged with defamation on the 15th inst. before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, who issued summons against the accused to produce immediately in Court, the minute book and the application file of the Association.

Mr. Chhelshankar Vias, appearing for the accused, made an application for cancellation of the summons. Mr. Vias argued that the accused were members of the Working Committee of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association, which was a sound body.

The accused had declared the complainant a "defaulter" under the rules and regulations of the Association, and so he (complainant) had secured the summons with a view to disturb the working of the Association. But, counsel said, the accused were not able to produce the minute-book and the application file.

Must Produce Book.

Magistrate: It is the duty of the accused to produce the books as the Court has issued summons. If they have not brought the book, it will be regarded as a defiance of the Court's order.

Mr. Vias: The accused have no intention of disobeying the Court's order. The books are not in their possession. The Secretary of the Association is in charge of the books and consequently the accused are unable to produce them.

Mr. Dias, counsel for the complainant, said that one of the accused was the President of the Association and could order the secretary to produce the books.

Mr. Vias: The accused are not bound to assist the prosecution. The complainant can secure summons against the secretary.

Book Produced.

The Magistrate pressed for the production of the book, but Mr. Vias replied that the defamation suit is filed in an individual capacity and there was no necessity of producing the books of the Association.

The Magistrate still demanded the book.

Mr. Vias requested the Court to give the accused one hour to produce the book and also urged that the book must be returned the same day.

After an hour the minute-book and the application-file were produced in the Court, which were examined by counsel for the complainant and returned to the accused.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

Threatened Eviction Of Harijans

WADHWAN, CAMP, May 19. Attempts are being made at Senjalla in the Palitana State and elsewhere in Kathiawar to evict the Harijans from the localities selected by the authorities. All such instances should, without a moment's delay, be communicated to Messrs. Nanaal Kallidas and Jivanlal Motichand, Anandkunj, Rajkot, C.S., so that the needful might be done at once.—United Press.

OWING TO HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GET ADMISSION AND ALSO DUE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS BY PATRONS, WHO HAVE ALREADY SEEN THE PICTURE ONCE, THE MANAGEMENT IS COMPELLED TO ANNOUNCE A SECOND DEMAND WEEK.

AT
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted—Young Hindu, perfectly conversant with English, Stenography and typewriting, seeks employment as personal secretary. Reply Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Parsee, just arrived from England, offers services as Electrical Engineer. Holds good London Diplomas. Willing to go anywhere. Reply Box No. 103, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Decent Airy Rooms with Electric lights for Hindus only. Rent Rs. 23 and Rs. 21 at 238, Thakordwar Road, (2420).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Efficient and experienced Parsee Graduate coaches students upto Matric. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reply Box No. 102, "Bombay Chronicle."

60. MUSIC AND FINE ART.

Wanted—Literature on Cinema Photography. Must be very cheap. Reply Box No. 104 "Bombay Chronicle."

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful Little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Keshkala Hair Lotion, though not a dye, rapidly turns faded white hair to natural colour. Popular Pharmacy, Bombay 7, (2389).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted one portable Typewriter in good condition. Quote lowest price. Apply with particulars to Box No. 105, "Bombay Chronicle."

"HOMICIDAL THROTTLING"
Man And Woman To Stand Trial

Verdict of death due to "asphyxiation caused by homicidal throttling" was returned by the jurors at the inquest, concluded on Saturday, on the body of Hoorbai Hussein Umar, a young Muslim woman of Cutch and second wife of Hussein Umar, who was found strangled to death in her husband's house at "Forjett Terrace," Forjett Street, Bombay, on April 27 last.

Hussein Umar, her husband, and Khatambai, her co-wife, were arrested on suspicion by the Gamdevi Police the day after the murder.

The jury in giving the verdict recommended the case as one in which the suspects should be tried for murder and abetment.

The suspects are still in police custody. In the course of the evidence before the Coroner it was recorded that Hoorbai was being ill-treated by her husband and his first wife ever since her marriage with Hussein 7 years ago.

When Hoorbai's father, who came to Bombay recently, asked for an explanation of the husband as to why she was being often assaulted the son-in-law was said to have replied that the woman was "uncivilised."

On 27th April last, Hoorbai was found to have been throttled and, as appears from the deposition of some eye-witnesses, she was belaboured severely on the night of the murder by the first wife, Khatambai, and that all through the night the moans of Hoorbai was heard by the neighbours. She expired during the night.

The Gamdevi Police who visit-

3rd Glorious Week!!!

AJANTA'S
Great Indian Picture
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**SHANE-KHUDA
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Starring
India's Favourite
NISAR, BIBBO

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Packed with Songs, Dances,
Thrills.

A fine entertainment attracting thousands daily. You must not miss it TO-NIGHT
3, 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

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THE PALACE
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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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WALTON
TULLY'S**

World Sweeping Stage Success
Greater On K.O.
The Screen RADIO
KING VIDOR'S Picture

**BIRD OF
PARADISE**
DOLORES DEL RIO
and JOEL McCREA
David O. Selznick
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4th Triumphant Week

EAST INDIA
FILM COMPANY'S
MOST GORGEOUS
ARTISTIC DRAMA
FROM RAMAYANA

Seeta

Directed by:
DEBAKI BOSE

Starring:
**DURGABAI KHOTE &
PRITHVIRAJ**

WEST END
TALKIES

ed the scene of the crime saw marks of violence and of throttling on the body of the deceased while blood was seen to ooze out of the nose of the unfortunate woman.

The suspects were then arrested by the police on suspicion. Medical evidence showed that death was due to asphyxiation.

Before the verdict was recorded both the suspects were warned that the statements made before the Coroner would be used against them later.

Hussein pleaded an "alibi" and said he was absent at Andheri on the night of the occurrence; and Khatambai stated that on the fateful night the deceased took ill and tried to run away from the house, and as Ghatambai tried to pull her inside, the latter tripped and fell heavily and sustained severe bruises on her body.

The jury held, as stated, that death was due to homicidal throttling and that Khatambai was responsible for the murder while her husband had abetted her in the crime.

**FINED Rs. 150
FOR GAMBLING**

A fine of Rs. 150 was imposed on Meghraj Mukham by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday in the case in which the accused was charged

Public Notices

NOTICE

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR THE
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
OF THE CITY OF KARACHI

Applications are invited for the post of the Chief Engineer of the Corporation on a grade of Rs. 1,200-50-1,450 plus motor car allowance of Rs. 100 with one year's initial probation. Leave and Pension according to Municipal Rules, Subscription to Municipal (non-contributory) Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants should be Engineering Graduates of a recognised University or be Member (or Associate Member) of the Institute of Civil Engineers or have an equivalent qualification and should have had experience of large Municipal Engineering works in responsible capacities. The Corporation have large Water and Drainage Schemes in hand and ability to same and execute large water supply and drainage schemes will be essential. Applicants should have also had actual administrative experience in a large Municipality or such other organisation.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of Engineering and administrative experience and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF ENGINEER" should reach Under-signed not later than 31st May, 1934.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.
K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipal Corporation. 8414

NOTICE

CHIEF OFFICER FOR THE MUNI-
CIPAL CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF KARACHI.

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi invites applications for the post of Chief Officer for the Corporation to be appointed under section 31 of the City of Karachi Municipal Act 1933, for a term of not less than five years, subject to the approval of the Government of Bombay, with effect from 31st August, 1934, on such pay not less than Rs. 1,200 and not more than Rs. 1,500 as may be determined by the Corporation with the approval of Government plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Leave of absence for a period not exceeding one year may be granted to the Chief Officer from time to time by the Corporation and the leave salary shall be of such amount not exceeding his salary, as shall be fixed by the Corporation.

Applicants should have held responsible positions in executive and administrative control of large public organisations preferably of a large Municipality in all branches.

Applications stating full particulars of age, qualifications and experience and giving any reference and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered Medical Practitioner and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) and superscribed "APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OFFICER" should be sent so as to reach this office not later than 31st May 1934, addressed to "The Worshipful Mayor, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI."

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.
K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipal Corporation.
24th April, 1934. 8413

ed with being found in a common gaming house. The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt under section 4 of the Gaming Act, on the other charge of keeping a Common Gaming house.

The accused along with 13 others were arrested by the Princess Street Police on March 31 in a room in Sheikh Memo. Street, while, it was alleged, they were playing cards for stakes. The Police recovered Rs. 194-12-0 during the raid found on the floor and also seized several race-betting slips and packs of cards, dice and other instruments of gaming.



Featuring LEELA, VINAYAK, PHATAK and PENDHARKAR.

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Music Director: GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR
Photographer: V. B. JOSHI
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India's & Kolhapur Cinetone's
1st Cartoon
Bakam Bhat
IT IS COMING
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26th May 1934

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OUR NEXT ATTRACTIONS
(1) KRANTIKARAK.
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2nd Week 2nd Week

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"MANJARI"

A Social drama that bristles with pressing problems of modern Hindu Society.

FEATURING:
MUSHTARY, MASTER ANDAZ,
GOVINDRAO TEMBE.
Director:—MOTI GIDWANI.

**MAJESTIC
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Were you not anxious to see your HERO on the Silver screen—?

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HE IS COMING ? ?

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Featuring:—
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RATNA PRABHA & SALVI

And Now It Enters Its
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The Picture That Has Taken Bombay By Storm — — —
Everybody who enjoyed it recommends it to his friends — — —
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It was shown in Calcutta at one theatre for 53 weeks continuously.
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DAS, ZAHIR & others

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Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45

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From SATURDAY, the 19th May

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and

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It has come to take off wrinkles from your face

You will laugh to your heart's content.

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Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

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From WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May

KING OF AYODHYA

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

URGENT COVERING OVER IN NEW YORK

Bearish Factors Asserting Again
Slight Recovery At The Close

Bombay May 19. The urgent short covering which was the characteristic feature of the past few sessions in New York due to fears about Silver and Exchange Bills, being apparently over, demand tapered off around 11 3/4 cents and the real facts and factors—favourable weather and improved crop conditions which were temporarily held back, have now again come to the forefront and begun to assert themselves. In the absence of any important buying, naturally the market opened easy at 11.69-4 for October and under unfavourable conditions prevailing in dry goods market, kept sagging and October touched 11.56, the lowest of the day at about 2 p.m. After the continued decline since the beginning, there was a slight recovery at the end and the closing price was 9 points down at 11.64.

Unfavourable conditions in dry goods trade also told on spot cotton which was 10 points lower at 11.60.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.69 and 11.56 respectively.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market was also easier and May, July and October closed 11.34, 11.41 and 11.58 respectively.

The spot cotton closed 13 points lower at 11.52.

In the Liverpool market yesterday, there was a fair general demand in the beginning and the session opened 4 points higher as expected October being 5.94.

Further trade calling lifted prices to 5.96 which was the highest of the day. At this level, however, there appeared liquidation and hedge selling which carried prices downward and the lowest touched was 5.91 which was below the opening level of the day.

At the close, there was a slight recovery and October finished at a gain of 3 points at 5.93. The tone was quiet but steady.

The spot cotton was higher 5 points at 6.23.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 5.96 and 5.91 respectively.

EAST INDIAN

There was not much doing in this section and May and July both closed at 4.71. October was 4.75.

EGYPTIAN

There was little or no business passing in this section. Prices however closed steady at a gain of 1 to 2 points and May and July Sakels were 8.23 and 8.25 respectively, at the close.

The Uppers were a bit better and closed 5 points higher at 6.60 and 6.58 for May and July respectively.

ALEXANDRIA

There was comparative steadiness in this kind. Sakels for May closed 15.34 plus 5 and Uppers for June were 11.71 plus 6.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York Market eased on talk of mills curtailment and continued favourable weather.

New York: Moderate week-end liquidation, dry goods spot markets inactive.

From Messrs. Rupchand Prithvi and Co.

New York: Reacted on profit taking; dry goods trade poor; south offering very little; prefer buying on declines only.

From Messrs. Patel Brothers.

Intrinsic moderate bearishness outweighed by outside influences and scarcity of contracts.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 18.

May 1934 11.45-10

July 1934 11.64-09

October 1934 11.76-09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 18.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports Nil

Days Exports to Great Britain Nil

Days Exports to the Continent Nil

SEEDS.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers \$10-15.0.

Rapeseed Tona, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers \$10-12.6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China 16 1/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 130 1/4

P. & O. Banking Corporation 10-5/8

National Bank of India 46-5/8

Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 113-3/8

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 103-1/8

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. 1948 or later 77-3/4

Indian Stock 5-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later 90 3/4

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 110-1/4

Consols 2-1/2 per cent. 1952 78-3/4

War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 102-3/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 1911-12 111-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, May 18.

Copper Braziers 45-1/4

Yellow Metal 37-1/4

Spelter Hard Indian Brands 11-0/8

Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge 16

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. 232-3/4

LINSEED.

London, May 18.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers \$12-10-0

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers \$10-17-6

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers \$12-10-3

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

10.10 a.m. Today's Quotations. Price.

May 1934 5.97-4

June 1934 5.97-4

July 1934 5.99

August 1934 5.95-3

September 1934 5.94-3

October 1934 5.95

November 1934 5.90-2

December 1934 5.90-2

January 1935 5.90-2

April 1935 5.90-2

MONEY MARKET BOMBAY

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 19

B. C. RATE—

T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32

LONDON BANKS—

Selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 ready

Selling T. T. 1/6 May/Sept

Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 Oct/Feb 1933

Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32

Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16

Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 May-June

Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 July-Aug

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—

T. T. 253 3/4

NEW YORK—

Banks selling T. T. 261 1/4

Banks buying T. T. 260 1/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D. D. 578

Banks buying D. D. 586

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D. D. 56

JAPAN—

Banks selling D. D. 53 3/4

Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D. D. 96 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D. D. 86 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D. D. 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D. D. 93 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.11 18th instant

Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 19th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/4 19th instant

London/Paris 7.18 18th instant

London/Belgium 21.81 18th instant

London/Switzerland 15.66 18th instant

London/Italy 39.93 18th instant

London/Berlin 12.90 18th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 18th instant

London/New York 5.11 1/4 18th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.32 18th instant

Java/London 7.47 1/2 18th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.

Gold 26-16 1/2 17th instant 26-16-2 18th instant

Silver London Ready 19 11/16 17th instant

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 17th instant

Silver London 19 11/16 17th instant

COTTON

The local cotton market remained entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Late Sheth Lalji Narani

Bombay, May 19

READY COTTON

QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 19.

Bengal Superfine 145

Bengal Fine 142

Bengal F.G. 139

Sind-Punjab F.G. 142

Sind-Punjab F.C. 139

Wardha-Hingt. 185.88

Nagpur-Savner 185.88

Punthurna 173.81

Yeotmal 177.79

Arvi 177.79

Ellichpur 177.79

Amraoti-Berat 171.72

Khamgaon 174.75

Mulkapur 183.66

Khandesh 183.65

Jalna Saliu 184.69

Burwah Sanavad 177.78

Broach Fine 203.24

Punjab American 203.11

Punjab American mix 201.04

Cambodia 286.71

Miraj/Sangli 198.201

Compta Good 206.16

Bagalkot 181.89

Kampala 325

Busoga 322

Jinja 318

Manza 318

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, May 19.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseed May delivery. Opening Rs. 25.12; closing Rs. 25.11.

Castorseed September delivery. Opening Rs. 26.15; closing Rs. 26.15.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery. Opening Rs. 22.9; closing Rs. 22.7.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery. Opening Rs. 23.15; closing Rs. 23.12.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 19.

Wheat 8,009 cwt.

Linseed 21,257 "

Rape, Rai and Must-ard seeds 397 "

Gingellyseed 522 "

Poppyseed 56 "

Groundnuts 17,601 "

Castorseed 10,111 "

Rice 3,495 "

Myrabollams 199 "

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 18

Messrs. Batavia and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Dollars

Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P. A. 20

Amer Power and Light 7 per cent P. 21

Electric Bond Common 15

Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd 46

Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd 51

Consolidated Gas 33

Columbia Gas and Tel 13

American Tel and Tel 13

Western Union Telg 41

Radio Corp 4

Chesapeake and Ohio 28 3/4

New York Central 18

Baltimore and Ohio R R 18

Eric R R 31

Pennsylvania R R 121

American Pacific R R 21

National Distillers 35

Hiram Walker 16

Distillers Seagram 71

Amr Tobacco B 81

Dupont de Nemours 42 3/4

Bethlehem Steel 40

United States Steel 27 1/2

American Smelting 15

Int Nickel of Canada 39

Anacosta Copper Mining 27

Kennett Copper 15

Cerro de Pasco Copper 35

International Harvester 35

Ford Motors of Canada 23

General Motors 33 1/4

Packard Motor 20

General Electric 250

Mid Con Petroleum 25

Atlantic Refining 15 3/4

Plymouth Oil 14

Chase Bank 27 1/2

National City Bank 27

Sun Life of Canada 40 1/2

Celanese Corporation of Am 32

General Foods 25

National Dairy 17

Remington Rand 10

Market quieter and fractionally lower. Carloadings up 6,000. Brokers loans down 3 million dollars. U. S. Steel works operating 45 per cent.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department as of the 15th May, 1934 is given below (In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1,78,62.39

COIN AND BULLION.

In India—

Silver coin 33,90.47

Gold bullion 41,55.45

Silver bullion 12,20.24

Securities (purchase price)

Latest Commercial News

Some Speculative Buying In New York Cotton

LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER A SHADE FIRMER

Chicago Wheat Firm On Bad Crop Reports

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND OTHER MARKETS CLOSED

ROMEAY, May 19. On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY AT THE CLOSE

A colourless feature prevailed in the New York cotton market. Speculators seem to have adopted a waiting attitude. The volume of business transacted was small and fluctuations were narrow. The closing tone was steady on account of some speculative buying at the low level.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER FIRMER.

London gold ruled steady but silver was a shade firmer.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES ADVANCE.

Liverpool wheat market was closed to-day, Chicago wheat prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports and covering by shorts. Argentine linseed quotations were not received.

LONDON MARKETS CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange and commodity markets were closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)	
New York, May 19.	
Previous closing rate	11.64
To-day's opening rate	11.61
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing rate	11.66
Difference	plus .02

BROACH EXPECTATION JULY RS. 197-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)
Liverpool, May 19.
The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 19.

A colourless feature prevailed in the New York cotton market which had no encouraging factor. The speculators were maintaining a "wait and see" policy and hence the volume of business done was small and the fluctuations were confined in a narrow groove.

The session opened with October at 11.61 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Owing to the lack of support from the outside markets prices gradually eased touching the lowest 11.57 but at this level some speculative buying appeared and prices rose up steadily to 11.66 which was the closing rate.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 19.
The following were the opening rates:—
July (11.52/11.52) 11.42/11.42
October (11.69/11.69) 11.61/11.61
Decr. (11.81/11.81) 11.73/11.73.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 19.
10-45 p.m.
The local cotton market was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of late Sheth Lalji Naranji.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 19.
Local silver opened steady at Rs. 54, 54 1/2 and 54 1/4 and advanced further by 4 annas on the news regarding the restriction on silver import through Baluchistan. Later profit-taking appeared and prices declined touching the lowest Rs. 53-12, 53-14, and 54 and closed steady.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 33-13 1/2, 33-14 and 33-14 1/2 and advanced by about 2 annas owing to the absence of sellers and easier local exchange and closed steady.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 19.
Liverpool wheat market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 19.
Prices on the Chicago wheat market advanced on unfavourable crop reports and covering by shorts. July was quoted at 84-1/4 and September at 89.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 19.
Chicago oats and rye unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Ayers, May 19.
Argentine linseed quotations were not received to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 19.
All London markets were closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 19.
Jute Shares ruled fairly steady although turnover reported was of moderate scale. In coal's inquiry continued steady and fair business was reported as hardening rates. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89, 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 92/8; 5 per cent U. P. bonds 1948 108 1/3 small lot.
Cottons:—Elgin mills only 94.
Coals:—Amalgamated 19/10; Bengal 250; Bhalgora 214; Bokarao and Ramgur 9/8; Burrakur 15/8; Hurriahadih 3; Katras Jheriah 34/8; Mundulpoor 4/5; Nazira 9 1/4 ex div; New Beerhoom 13/14; New Manbhoom 32/8; Samla Colliery 3/8; Sendra 12/9; Youth Karampur 5/8.
Jutes:—Auckland 213/8 small lot; Clive 30/4; Howrah 52/1 ex

DUMPING OF RICE IN S. INDIA

No Reply Yet From France

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 19.
I understand that no reply has been received from France, through the British Foreign Office, by the Government of India, regarding the dumping of rice from Indo-China into South India. The only reply that has been received is from the Government of Siam, which is opposed to voluntary restriction of the export of rice from Siam into India.

Not until a reply of the French Government is received can any action be possible on the part of the Government of India, in regard to the dumping of rice that continues to be a menace, particularly to South India. As for France, there appears to be some hesitation on the part of the British Governments Foreign Office, in pressing for an early answer. It can, however, be stated with confidence that the Government of India's intention will be made known long before the session of the Assembly.

Haji A. Gafur's RE-QUEST TO GOVERNOR

To Interview Khan Abdul Gafar Khan

PATNA, May 19.
Haji Abdul Gafur of Umanzal, who came here in connection with the A.I.C. meeting sent a wire to the Private Secretary to the Governor, the North-West Frontier Provinces, soliciting His Excellency's telegraphic permission to interview Khan Abdul Gafar Khan and Doctor Khan Sahab at present detained as State prisoners at the Hazaribagh Central Jail.—United Press.

Labour Leader Bound Over

CALCUTTA, May 19.
Niharendu Dutt Mojumdar, a labour leader and a member of the English Bar was bound over under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be of good behaviour for one year with a personal bond of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 500 each for making objectionable speeches tending to create breach of the peace at a Labour meeting convened in connection with the "All-India Unemployed Day".—United Press.

LARGE VOLUME OF MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SHORT LOANS

AVERAGE RATE FOR TREASURY BILLS 16 sh. 7d

Whitsun Holiday In London Stock Exchange And Commodity Markets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 19.
On the Money Market with a slackening demand for investment in securities, a large volume of money has been available for short-loans. Consequently the average rate for Treasury Bills was 16sh. 7d. compared with 17sh. 3d. yesterday.

The result is generally in accordance with expectations owing to the ease of money.

The Stock Exchange and commodities were closed owing to Whitsun holiday.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 19.
The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

div; Hukumchand ordy 14; India 275 ex div small lot; Kamrathaty 550; National 248 small lot; Orient; 215 small lot; Presidency 5/9.
Miscellaneous:—Agra electric 106 small lots; Bengal Telephone new issue 168 small lots; Indian iron and steel 613; Triton Insurance 192; Titagur paper pref. 100; paid up 140 small odd lot; Teas:—Ethelbarric 13; Hattikhira 28/4; Kunchunpoor 18; Hasimara 42/12; Jutibari 18; Oodlabari 32/8; Rydak 56.
Debentures:—5 per cent 1914/64; Clive buildings 99 small lot; 6 per cent 1911/28/48; Howrah Amta light railway 106 small lots.—A.P.

"NO POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS"

Fiat Of Commissioner In-Sind

KARACHI, May 19.
The Commissioner-in-Sind, in the course of communication to the Mayor, Karachi Municipal Corporation has turned down the resolution which the Corporation recently adopted enfranchising the jurors, graduates, assessors etc. So also the proposal to enfranchise the income-tax payers.

The communication ends with the following laconic remark:—"The elections should not be postponed any longer."—United Press.

'A SPARTAN GOVERNOR'

LONDON, May 19.
"A Spartan Governor", is the "Daily Telegraph's" caption in a leading article on Lord Brounne's decision to keep the Government in Bombay in the hot weather. The paper says it is the act of a young and enthusiastic Governor, and expresses the opinion, however, that it will be long before hill stations cease to be the important centres of Government as well as health resorts.—Reuter.

Matinee In Aid OF Viceroy's Fund

LONDON, May 19.
Over a score of brilliant stars have agreed to perform a Matinee at the Drury Lane theatre on 1-6, in aid of the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund. Seymour Hicks will be responsible for the arrangements.—Reuter.

Agreement On Saar Question?

GENEVA, May 19.
M. Barthou, in an interview stated, an agreement has been reached on the Saar question would be communicated to the League Council immediately. He did not specify however whether Germany's acquiescence is obtained or whether agreement related to the plebiscite date or guarantee.—Reuter.

RAMGARH RIOT CASE

JAIPUR, May 19.
The Maharaja of Jaipur in Council has confirmed the sentences of life imprisonment subject to the ordinary jail remission against Bishambar Fatta, Ganpat Jainarain, accused in the Ramgarh Hindu-Muslim riot case.—A. P.

OXFORD'S POOR SHOW

Lose 2 Wkts. For Only 5, While Australia 319 In First Innings

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 19.
The Australian innings closed for 319. Tindall took 5 wickets for 94 runs.

Oxford fared disastrously when they visited the wicket. They had lost 2 wickets for 5 runs when a sudden shower of rain compelled adjournment for the day.

The match between the Oxford University and the Australian touring team commenced at Oxford to-day in fine weather. Australians won the toss and took the first innings on good wicket. Woodfull, Wall, Orelly, Kippax and Barrett stood down from the Australian team.

Ponsford and Brown opened the Australian innings. Ponsford played breezy innings taking many sharp singles and driving with considerable power and grace, especially through covers. When the first pair had put on 48 runs, Brown was out l.b.w. to Townsend. He attempted to play back and was beaten by the ball which kept low (43-1).

Bradman started off in a subdued manner and was unduly cautious against the spin bowlers.

BRADMAN OUT.

Ponsford and Bradman had taken the score to 114 when Bradman in making a wild swipe was out l.b.w. to Dyson for 37. Ponsford now found a quick-scoring partner in Darling whose brilliance overshadowed everything else. Ponsford left at 181 being out to a fine low catch at the first slip of Dyson. He had played sound innings and included in his score of 75 were one six and 7 fours.

DARLING'S CENTURY.

McCabe played on to Tindall and Bromley was also out for three, but Darling made a glorious century taking only 95 minutes to score it. His square and late cutting was superb and some of his drives had terrific power behind them. He hit altogether 20 fours.

AUSTRALIANS' (First Innings.)

Ponsford c Singleton, b Dyson	75
Brown l.b.w., b Townsend	20
Bradman l.b.w., b Dyson	37
Darling l.b.w., b Tindall	100
McCabe b Tindall	15
Bromley b Barlow	3
Chipperfield c Stainton, b Barlow	40
Oldfield b Tindall	8
Grimmett b Tindall	0
Ebeling c Walker, b Tindall	0
Fleetwood Smith (not out)	2
Extras	19
Total	319

OXFORD (First Innings.)

Walker (not out)	3
Townsend b McCabe	0
De Saram b Ebeling	2
Mitchell-Innes (not out)	0
Total (for 2 wickets)	5

GIRIDH SHOOTING INCIDENT

Story Of Miners' Fury Following Wage Cut

RANCHI, May 19.
Enquiries show that the trouble that recently occurred in the East Indian collieries at Giridih, was the result of the reduction of rates for local cutting introduced on Thursday, May 10. On that day, it appears, some miners in one pit of the Karharbari Colliery refused to go down and remained on strike on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday, they however, came in to receive their wages. On Monday, when the collieries re-opened, they returned to work, but some other miners employed in another pit, attacked the manager's office.

S.O.S. TO POLICE.

On receipt of a telephone message, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, armed with revolvers and accompanied by an armed Inspector and constables armed with lathis, proceeded to the spot, leaving instructions to the Sub-Inspector bring all the available policemen. The party went to the office and found the manager's office besieged by a crowd of about a hundred men, many of whom were armed with lathis. The staff and some "loyal" workers were inside the office, the windows of which, had been smashed.

CROWDS CLEARED.

It is reported that three upturned cars and one motor cycle were in flames outside. The Deputy Commissioner's party cleared the crowd from the road but the crowd, discovering that the party consisted of four constables only, are alleged to have attacked them with stones and bricks. The Deputy Commissioner warned them that unless they dispersed immediately, he would be compelled to fire upon the crowd, at which, it is reported,

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION WIN

Nadkarni Challenge Cup

HOLDERS BEATEN BY NARROWEST OF MARGIN

In the replay of the final round of Nadkarni Cup Tournament, the Bombay Portuguese Association earned a well-deserved victory against Colaba United, the holders. In their first encounter each side had scored twice and the result was left to be decided tonight. The Portuguese have to thank Salim, their inside-right who scored the all-important goal for them. The game was of a thrilling character, each goal going through a fusillade of firing at short intervals. Of course, the United had the larger share of the attack.

But ill-luck and dogged tenacity and resourcefulness of the Portuguese defenders kept them away from victory. Martin in goal also claimed a large share in Colaba's undoing. Salim and John outshone their colleagues in the forward line and were responsible for several raids. While the Colaba defenders played their part well, their forwards seemed a disorganised lot and they could do nothing right.

The Portuguese deserve to be congratulated on their splendid victory. At the end of the game, Mr. Irani, the Secretary of the Colaba United lodged a protest against the referee's decision regarding the disallowed goal. The Council upheld the referee's decision.

SALIM SCORES WINNING GOAL.

The Colaba United began the attacking operations and invaded the Portuguese goal. But it was the latter who first tested the goal. The right winger, John, centred beautifully, and Mendonca gave a hot chance to Narayan which the latter chased in fine style. Soon the Colaba forwards took charge of the attack again and shot over the Portuguese bar twice. Ten minutes had hardly passed when Salim, the inside right, put his side ahead with a splendid first time giving Narayan no chance. The United returned to the attack with greater vim and vigour and a period of bombardment of the Portuguese goal followed. Dadoo had a shot at the Association goal which missed the posts by a couple of inches. Barring a couple of sporadic raids the Portuguese were pinned into their own half. Notwithstanding they retained their lead at the call of leisure time.

COLABA FAIL TO SCORE

EQUALISER.

With the resumption of the game, the Colaba players restricted the play into the opposing area again. Fernandez, the Portuguese pivot initiated an excellent forward movement which resulted in John shooting just over the Cross-piece. A minute later Martin was called upon to save dangerous shot coming right under the bar which he fisted away in a spectacular manner. From now on both goals were visited in their turns and many miraculous saves were effected. John and Salim were responsible for a couple of brilliant flank movements which proved abortive. Narayan coming out of the fire well.

A little later Dadoo netted the ball for Colaba, but the goal was disallowed as he was lying off-side. Although the Colaba United tried their utmost, they could not secure the equaliser. Thus they lost the match by the only goal of the day.

THE RESULT.

Bombay Portuguese Association 1 goal

Colaba United Nil.

THE TEAMS.

Bombay Portuguese Association—Martin; K. Menon and Franklyn; D. Cruz, Fernandez and Telang; Salim, John, Mendonca, Gabriel and Menon.

Colaba United:—Narayan; Premalal and Ramchandrar; Mahomed, Dadoo and Mantolia, Maneek, Ramkrishna, Munaswamy, Baba and Krishna.

Referee: Mr. Corbett.

CUP TO WINNERS.

At the conclusion of the game, Mrs. A. C. Hinrichs presented the Nadkarni challenge cup and miniature silver cups to the winners. The Colaba United players refused to participate in the prize distribution owing to the Council's decision against them.

they replied with shouts and another volley of stones.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police were compelled to open fire. Eleven rounds were fired before the crowd dispersed. One rioter, it is reported, was shot dead and another one died subsequently of injuries. Two others were injured. It appears that they also attempted to set fire to the Deputy Commissioner's car, but it was saved.

The latest reports show that the majority of the workers have returned to work and the attendance is considered to be normal. —A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Valshakh, Shud 7, 1999.
Muslim: Safar 5, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 16, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 3m.
Sunset: 7h 7m.
High water: 3-46, 16-36.
Low water: 9-27, 23-28.
Opening of Kermani Market, junction of DeTisle and Arthur Roads, Mayor of Bombay presiding, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 21.

The Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors, annual general meeting, Mongini's, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, Churchgate Street, 11-30 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. A. Garud will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Professor M. M. Zahuruddin Ahmad will lecture on "Quran" in Urdu, on every Sunday, from 6 to 7 p.m. in Anjuman Isam High School (ground floor).

YOUNG NATIONALISTS' LEAGUE

The first general meeting of the Young Nationalists' League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Sjt. M. Dharmatkar's House, Girgaum Back Road.

ADDRESS TO Mr. V. de B. CUNHA

An address in Concinnim will be presented to Mr. V. de Braganza Cunha, at the Royal Opera House, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. followed by a performance "Angelina" the Innkeeper.

KANARA VIDYADATINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The annual celebrations of this school will be publicly held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Thackersey Hall, 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mr. Mark M. DeSouza.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The second annual general body meeting of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Palm Mansion, Parsi Colony, Dadar. The meeting will be followed by a social at 7 p.m., open to all Andhra residents of Bombay and suburbs.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, in the Hall of "Anand Bihar", near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Characteristics of Mind as Unfolded in the Nikayas".

ASTHMA, PILES AND PNEUMONIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha, Kaviratna Chandrashekar Shastri will deliver a public lecture on Asthma, Piles and Pneumonia, in the Fraburam Ayurvedic College, Cathedral Street, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) when Dr. Pranacharya Popat Prabhuram will preside.

RELIEF FOR TEXTILE STRIKERS.

The members and sympathisers of the National Association "G" Ward (Dadar), have decided to collect money and grain for distributing it among the suffering strikers. Those who desire to actually work for this humanitarian cause are requested to be present at 7 a.m. punctually, to-day (Sunday) morning, near Tilak Bridge bus stand, from where the workers will start for collection work.

THE KEYHOLE
A daring Warner Bros. film with
KAY FRANCIS
GEORGE BRENT
PATHE
TO-DAY 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Disraeli". Daily at

6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday 4 p.m.

REGAL: "Wonder Bar". Daily at

6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 4 p.m.

ROXY: "What Price Hollywood".

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 4 p.m.

CAPITOL: "You Can't Buy Everything".

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 4 p.m.

CARLTON: "1002nd Night". Daily

at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 4 p.m.

PATHE: "The Keyhole". Daily at

3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON: "Moulin Rouge".

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 3-30 p.m.

WEST-END: "Seeta". Time as

usual.

MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at

5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 3 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Khakh-ka-Putla".

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Shane-Khuda". Daily

at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 3 p.m.

EDWARD: "King of the Jungle".

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.

KOHINOOR: "Hold 'em Jail".

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: To-day, Sunday, 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Manjari". Time as

usual.

PALACE: "Bird of Paradise".

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10-30 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra. 1-15 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Indian programme. 8 p.m. European programme. Selected Light music. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-45 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. A summary of the week's news. 6-30 p.m. A religious service; address by the Reverend H. R. L. Sheppard. 7-15 p.m. Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet. 7-30 p.m. A recital by Norman Allin (bass). 8 p.m. Light orchestral concert: The Wireless Orchestra. 9 p.m. Wireless Military Band. 10 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

UNEMPLOYMENT WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Unemployment Workers' League, a public meeting will be held on Chaupatty to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Com. Khedgikar will preside and Com. Maniben Kara, H. V. Chaudhari, Kondaviker, A. N. Shetty and others will address.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH:

A lantern lecture will be delivered by His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinani Maharaj in Hindi on "The Teachings of Lord Chaitanya" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

BAND AT CHAWPATY.

The Emperor Band of Bombay, under the directorship of Mr. R. Remedios, will play the following programme of music at the Chawpatty Bandstand, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.): (1) March, When the Great Day Comes, by I Novello; (2) Overture, Barbiere de Seville, by Rossini; (3) Va'se, Florodora, by Carl Kieffer; (4) Mazurka, Zulika, by Squire; (5) Selection, Joy Bells, by Chappelle; (6) Fox Trot, Good Night, by Hume; (7) Japanese Dance, by Thomas; and (8) Finale, Hilder-Thrope, by Robinson.

BOMBAY & SUBURBAN HINDU MAHA SABHA CONFERENCE.

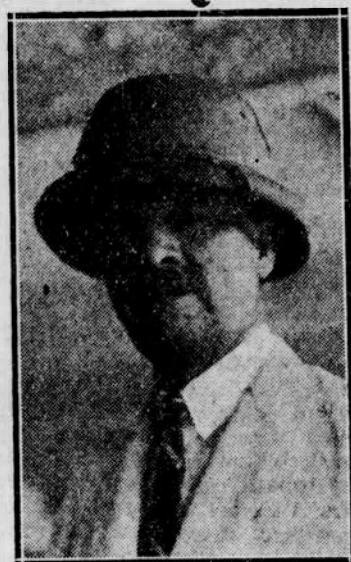
The first meeting of the Reception Committee for organising the forthcoming Second Session of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Maha Sabha Conference, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the premises of the Democratic Swarajya Party, Nene Building, (opp. Aibless Baug), Charni Road, to elect President and office-bearers of the Reception Committee, and to consider other important matters in connection with the forthcoming Conference.



Mr. and Mrs. Talyarkhan who sailed for Europe by the mail boat on Saturday.



Mr. Jagannath Sabaji-Shet Meher, proprietor of the Vegetable Market, Byculla, has been elected President of the 19th session of the All-India Kshatriya Mah' Educational Conference to be held at Nasik on 26th and 27th instant.



Mr. F. E. Jones who will represent India at the Imperial Cricket Conference, sailed by the mail boat.

Late LALJI NARANJI

Merchants' Chamber's Condolence

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at a special meeting held on Saturday passed the following resolution:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record their deep sorrow at the death of Seth Lalji Naranji who was twice President of the Chamber and was a member of the Committee for 12 years. His services to the Chamber as President and as a member of the Committee were extremely valuable and meritorious and helped greatly the Chamber to occupy its present eminence. He served the Chamber and the general public as representative of the Chamber on the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Port Trust, on both of which bodies he displayed fearless independence. In his public life he was actuated by genuine nationalism and by feelings of loyalty and devotion to his country. His contribution to the cause of the commercial community was great. The Committee place on record all these services and contributions."

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT JUHU.

An interesting programme from the members of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society will be gone through to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hotson Park of Children, Umerkhadi, and girls from the Home of the Homeless will give variety items of orchestra music, ras songs, etc.

Miss Louise Hancock of America will give "Spring" and "Unfolding" dances. Miss Hazel David will sing a "Bedouin Love Song". There will be comic recitations by Mr. Walter Rebelro, and the programme will be closed by a comic skit called "Old Gooseberry". Mr. Trollup will preside. Admission is free to all.

TOPIVALE-SAMANT WEDDING.

Mr. Motiram Narayanrao Desai, Topivale, son of late Narayanrao Anant Desai Topivale was married on Tuesday last at Goregaon to Miss Ansuayabai, daughter of Mr. A. B. Samant, a well-known pleader of Nasik. The bridegroom's sister, Miss Revibal, was married on the same day to Mr. Govind Ramchandra Samant, son of Ramchandra Govind Samant, a well-known, Bombay Merchant. His Highness the Rajesahab of Savantwadi, Appasaheb, the Chief of Kagal (Junior), and several other distinguished guests were present.

LOCO SHOP WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Deputation Not Hopeful After Interview With Superintendent

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 18.

A deputation consisting of about half a dozen representatives from the Loco shops headed upon by Mr. Nandurbarker waited upon the Loco Superintendent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, Dohad Col. Hobbs, the Railway Staff Officer, had specially come down from Bombay to watch the proceedings.

A memorandum embodying about two dozen demands, concerning the general interests of the workmen, such as apprenticeship, provident fund, leave and passes, educational facilities, housing problems, etc., was submitted and discussed at length, as a result of which the Railway Management agreed to consider some of the minor demands that were in their opinion within their power. Subjects like provident fund, alterations in leave and pass rules, it was pointed out, were governed by the All-India Railway policy and powers to make additions or alterations in them were entirely vested in the Government of India and the Railway Board, and that if the deputationists desired, they would manage to raise the questions before the Board through the Railway Federation.

In all, though the Management gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the deputationists, the result was not very hopeful as nothing material came out of the discussion.

It was decided to place the whole question before the general body of the workmen to obtain their opinion and to chalk out future programme.

Colombo.—A big consignment of pineapples was despatched last week from Colombo to England by a local fruit-grower, who is planning to do a big business in exports of this fruit to England of his experiment succeeds.—United Press.

SHAH OF PERSIA TO VISIT ANGORA

The Consul for Persia writes.—His Imperial Majesty The Shah of Persia is expected to leave Teheran for Angora on 10th June on an official visit in response to an invitation from the President of the Turkish Republic. His Majesty will return to Persia within eighteen days.

STRIKE SITUATION

Millowners' Statement

The Millowners' Association writes under Saturday's date:—"The strike situation shows that 29 mills are working either fully or partially and the number of hands has increased by 5,000 since Saturday last."

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CONQUEST OF OLD AGE.

CAN SCIENCE DISCOVER AN ELIXIR OF LIFE?

The problem of Old Age is perhaps the most difficult which scientists have ever had to tackle. It defies solution. No process is known, nor there is hope for the future, that man can be made to enjoy permanent youth and vitality. All attempts by alchemists of yore and scientists of to-day to discover the elixir of life have proved futile.

The progress of modern science has, however, led to the discovery of remedies by which Old Age can be put off with certainty so that man can increase the span of life and live with full vigour and vitality upto a very advanced age. Three important methods are known at present which can be relied upon to achieve this aim:

1. Voronoff's (Paris) Surgical Method of grafting new glands.
2. Steinach's (Vienna) Ligature Method.
3. Lahusen's (Berlin) Method of internal treatment by means of his well-known Gland-Hormon compound OKASA.

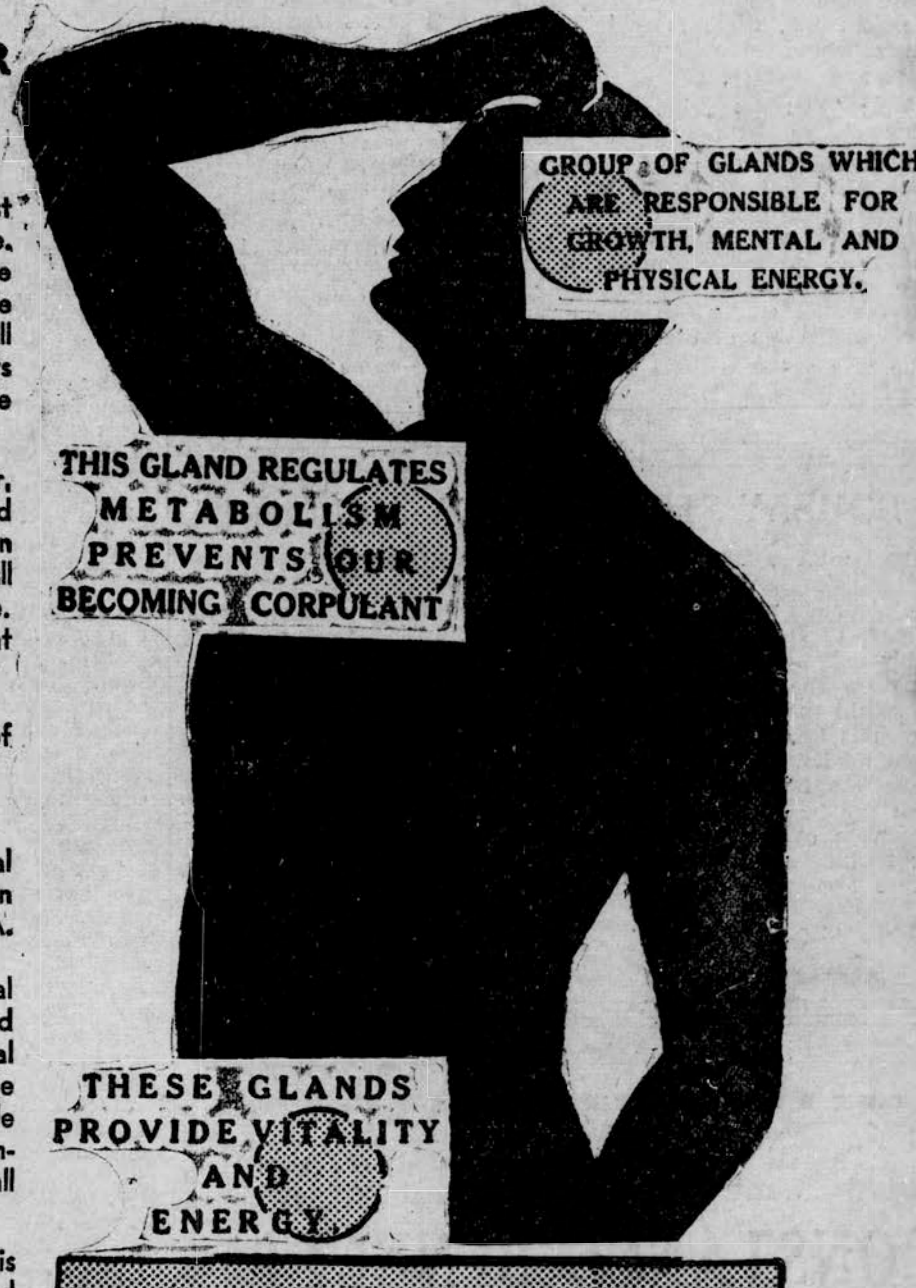
The first two methods are based on Surgical Operations and evidently cannot be considered of universal utility. The method of internal treatment by means of OKASA is by far the best, the most efficacious and easily available means of restoring Lost Vitality and strengthening the Nerves, the Heart, the Brain and all Vital Organs of the body.

The action of OKASA on the human body is absolutely natural and therefore prompt and certain. OKASA supplies direct nourishment to the glands (as shown in the figure) and thus enriches the blood with fresh Hormones of life. On account of its unfailing efficacy, OKASA enjoys highest reputation and confidence of the public and the medical profession throughout the world. Statistics collected by Dr. Heymann of Berlin show that over 150 million people have already been benefitted by the use of this Gland-Hormon preparation.

LIFE IS SO SHORT AND PRECIOUS THAT EVERY ATTEMPT MUST BE MADE TO PRESERVE VIGOUR AND VITALITY OF YOUTH. YOU MUST START TAKING OKASA WITHOUT DELAY TO MAKE YOURSELF A NEW MAN, HEALTHY, VIRILE, FREE FROM DEBILITY, MORE CONFIDENT, STRONGER AND HAPPIER THAN YOU HAVE EVER BEEN BEFORE.

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Nizam To Join All-India Federation Mysore Govt. Also Willing If Cantonment Is Restored

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BANGALORE CITY, May 18. I learn from a reliable source that the Nizam of Hyderabad has decided to join the All-India Federation and that this decision will be intimated at the Chamber of Princes, which will be held at Bombay on 22nd and 23rd May.

Mysore Also Willing

I further learn that Mysore is also willing to join the Federation but there appears to be a hitch in this connection because it is learnt that the Government of Mysore are pressing first for the restoration of the Cantonment to the Mysore Durbar before they join the Federation.

Abolition of subsidy also seems to be another obstacle in the path of Mysore joining the Federation, but this question may be passed over.

Mahatma Reiterates His Faith In C. D.

(Continued from page 16).

would be the fair name of the country in the eyes of the world?

Do Not Mix Issues.

Mr. Abhayankar (Central Provinces) moved an amendment that Mahatma Gandhi be called upon not to offer civil resistance without seeking the permission of the A.I.C.C. and in case of an absolute emergency with the permission of the Working Committee. Mr. Abhayankar said that his amendment suggested a 'via media' because he knew that he could not win his point against Gandhi's influence. The speaker wanted to ask straight questions and expected straight answers from Gandhi.

He added: "We want Gandhi to lead us for our sake, because there is nobody to compete with him for leadership. Do not mix politics with spiritualism, nor spiritualism with politics. We have failed in the civil disobedience struggle and we cannot succeed if Mahatma Gandhi is alone saddled with the responsibility of civil disobedience. We want to put pressure upon the Government to yield to our demands, and not for purification. I want Mr. Satyanarayan to second me but he said that he must consult Dr. Ansari and later declined to join me. I think, there is some bargaining behind the scenes." (Laughter and cheers).

President: "You are going beyond limits."

Mr. Abhayankar: "I apologise." Mr. H. M. Chatterji (Lahore), seconded Lala, Dunichand (Punjab), supporting the amendment said that they were not asking for a big thing, but they only wanted Mahatma Gandhi to respect the Constitution of the Congress and take the A.I.C.C.'s and

HARBOURED ABSCONDER Bengali Family Charged Under Terrorist Act

CHITTAGONG, May 18.

A charge sheet was submitted against Sushil De alleged to be a proclaimed absconder, and wanted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Arms Act for the alleged possession of a revolver. Mr. S. N. Roy, Special Magistrate, framed a charge against Sushil De, his wife, two daughters and Manindra Dutta under the Penal Code and the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for harbouring Kalkinkar De an alleged absconder in the Dyanamite Conspiracy Case, who was arrested from Sushil's house—A. P.

hatma's statement in the desire to carry the country with Mahatma Gandhi. As for Mr. Abhayankar's amendment, it was unnecessary as Gandhi had come before them to receive sanction. He deprecated Prof. Indra's suggestion that Swarajists supported Gandhi because of any understanding about reciprocal support. He declared there was no such understanding and assured the meeting that the honour of the Congress and the cause of the country were as dear to him as to Mahatma and were not to be sold for material considerations.

Gandhi then addressed the audience in Hindi.

Surprised

Mahatma Gandhi said that nothing in debate had proved the need for changing his statement. He was surprised but not pained to find that none had asked him why civil resistance was being cancelled, nor the other hand, some had asked him also to give it up. He wanted to do civil disobedience in the name of the Congress; otherwise, as an individual he had the liberty to do what he liked. They were perfectly at liberty to say that he should not do so in the name of the Congress and he would accept that decision. His present decision was as much in the interest of Swaraj as his decision at Poona. He felt that the decision to-day was as correct as on the occasion of Bardoli. He claimed to have saved the country from an abuse of the weapon of civil disobedience. For the moment he would stand alone in the matter.

Dandi March Recalled He reminded them that his Dandi March decision was given under similar powers to which Pandit Motilal Nehru was a party and that when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhai were in jail they could not sit idle and not work for the cause for which these leaders were in jail. It was for them to give him the power of the kind they had given him before to act in the name of the Congress or drop him.

All amendments were voted upon and rejected and Dr. Ansari's resolution was passed without a division.

Winding Up Debate

Pandit Malaviya, winding up the debate said that in all these discussions they must remember one thing. Gandhi's one thought and anxiety in the world had been his method of attaining Swaraj for the country. One condition which he laid down for the suspension of civil disobedience for Swaraj for all except himself (message mutilated). In doing this he fully recognised sacrifices made by many persons doing the civil disobedience. He maintained that Congress could never be defeated or killed. The President said that Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya wished to withdraw amendment but as some raised objection the amendment was put to vote and rejected, only fifteen voting for it.

The amendments of Sriprakash secured 17 votes and Mr. Abhayankar's amendment met with similar fate and was rejected. Abidali and Ambikanant Sinha withdrew their amendments.

The main resolution moved by Dr. Ansari was then put and carried without a division.—A.P.

LEGALITY OF ELECTION

PATNA, May 18. Mr. J. C. Gupta and Dr. Bidhan Roy were heard separately by the Working Committee whose following decision was communicated to Mr. J. C. Gupta by Dr. Syed Mahmud. "With reference to the dispute about the legality of election of the members of the A.I.C.C., on behalf of Bengal, the Working Committee regrets that it has neither time nor material to enable it to decide the question of legality. Without, therefore, prejudicing the right of the complaining party to the question of legality of election and for the purpose of present session of the A.I.C.C., the Working Committee decides that persons whose names appear in the print-

TROUBLE IN ISLAM GYMKHANA

Management Refuse To Supply Balls For Practice At Net

(From A Correspondent.) A serious situation occurred on Thursday evening at the Islam Gymkhana when the management refused to supply new balls to the cricketers in place of worn out ones: in spite of various personal appeals made to the Secretaries: with the result that all the players flatly refused to practise unless their demand was conceded.

It is a practice with the various Gymkhanas to supply cricket balls to the players at the nets and such high-handedness on the part of the management of the Islam Gymkhana is most deplorable. Such incidents have never occurred in the past and if the management remains adamant, it is feared that the situation will create great ill-feeling and cause a split among the members. It is learnt that a letter has already been addressed to the Hon. Cricket Secretary in this matter; and the reply is awaited with great interest.

The management should use their discretion and bring about an early amicable settlement of the matter.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the local Maratha Akhyachhu Sabha the annual Birth-Anniversary of Shri Shivaji Maharaja was celebrated on Friday at Lower Colaba. Mr. K. A. Keluskar, the famous biographer of the Maratha Hero presided.

In the beginning a condolence resolution on account of the sad death of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajaji Kalewar, J.P. who was an old member and Vice-President for many years of the Sabha, was moved by Rao Bahadur H. V. Rajwadekar, J.P. and was solemnly passed by all standing.

Mr. Wasudeo Sitaram Bendre, a well-known researchist and Chief Editor of the "Shri Chhatrapati Sambhaji Charitra Karyalaya Ltd." of Poona delivered a lecture on the life and work of Shivaji Maharaja and his successors. After the lecture the boys of the Colaba Martand Mandir, Vyayam Shala and the athletes of Narasu Chudamani Vastad Talim entertained the audience with athletic games. The celebrations terminated after a vote of thanks proposed by the Hon. Secretary.

The case in which Mr. Udaram Bolchand Chabani, a Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, is charged with negligence for not pulling the alarm chain to stop the Nagpur Express after a man had jumped out of the train, has been adjourned to June 1 next owing to the absence on leave of the Magistrate.

Rugby.—The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns, Deputy Chief Secretary, Nigeria, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras in succession to Sir Harold Kittermaster recently appointed Governor of Nyasaland.—B.O.W.

ed list in the possession of the General Secretary may take part in the proceedings as if they were duly elected. Later on Messrs J. C. Gupta, D. Chakravarty, C. K. Bhattacharya, and S. N. Roy attended the A.I.C.C. meeting. Mr. Gupta says that he did so on the verbal assurance that four of them present would have the right to vote.—A. P.

MISLEADING REPORTS

PATNA, May 19. Several members of the Congress Working Committee were not a little amused at the report circulated by a Press Agency that the Working Committee had already decided upon holding a plenary session of the Congress and had tentatively accorded sanction to the Swaraj Party carrying on Council Entry programme pending formal ratification by the open session of the Congress.

One prominent member of the Working Committee authorised the "United Press" to contradict such press report as incorrect and misleading, adding that as a matter of fact the Working Committee was deliberating upon these questions at this morning's session. If this question had been disposed of at yesterday's sitting of the Working Committee, it would certainly have been placed before the open sitting of the A.I.C.C. yesterday evening.—United Press.

Owners' Ineffective Efforts To Get Workers Into Mills

Blue-Shirts Reappear: Alleged Attack On "Blacklegs" By Strikers

The appearance of the Blue Shirts in front of the Mill Gates, to counteract the efforts of the Strike Committee pickets was the special feature on Saturday, the 27th day of the General Strike.

Seven "blacklegs," who were on their way to work in the Mills are reported to have been assaulted by the strikers in the morning.

In all 18 Mills in the city were kept open in the city, all of which, excepting three, were practically idle.

Blacklegs Dissuaded

The efforts of the Millowners to restart the Apollo and the Shapurji Barucha Mills with the help of the "blacklegs" were frustrated by the labour leaders, who took a prominent part in dissuading the "blacklegs" from getting into the mills.

A woman worker, who was returning to her house after working in the Raghuvamsi Mills on Friday evening was assaulted.

The Apollo and the Shapurji Barucha Mills were kept open on Saturday morning, and the Strike Committee pickets were seen at the gates.

The Blue shirts, who it is stated, are employed by the Mill Agents to counteract the efforts of the pickets, were also seen at the gates of both the Mills. The Mill Agents succeeded in getting in a few workers, who were conveyed inside the Mill compound in closed lorries.

Mills Close Down

It appears that Miss Maniben Kara and other labour leaders, who were at the Mill Gates, followed the empty lorry which was to have brought more workers. The leaders entered the chawls and dissuaded the workers from going to the Mills. Both the Mills eventually closed down for want of sufficient hands.

Of the seven persons assaulted, one was a worker of the New Great Eastern, who is alleged to have been assaulted in front of the New City of Bombay Mills; two were assaulted at the Elphinstone Circle; two at Mahalaxmi and two at Sewri. It is stated that some stones were thrown at the Koinoor Mills at midnight on Friday.

WORKERS RESPOND TO LEADERS' APPEAL

More Men Join Strike In Kurla

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 19. The textile strike situation has taken a turn again. The number of strikers of the Swadeshi Mills swelled to-day, owing to the vigorous efforts of the Bombay

labour leaders, appealing to the operatives going to work this morning not to strengthen the hands of the capitalists by working the mills at a time when the general strike was declared.

It is understood that about 300 workers of the Swadeshi Mills have joined the strikers so far. It is expected that more might come out during the afternoon recess.

Meetings are held and discussions taken out by the strikers every day.

2 MELONS SAVE £5,000

IT IS WATER THAT KILLS HEAT

The so-called fire-resisting cabinets of foreign make that are lined with non-water-producing materials can in no way protect the contents in a severe fire. What is worse, insulating materials like wood and sawdust, as used in some cases, are liable themselves to burn up.

(From our own correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.

A small fortune has been saved from destruction by two water-melons. It was revealed to-day that a safe containing £5,000 was recovered yesterday from the ruins of the Law Courts which were burnt down some weeks ago. The safe was itself a mass of warped metal, but two water-melons, which had been locked in it by the cashier, had given off sufficient steam during the fire to prevent the notes from being charred. The notes were damaged, but the numbers are quite visible, and the State Bank will replace them.

—THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH," 4th January, 1934.

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There is a furnished P. W. D. Bungalow at the Bunder the use of which can be had on payment of Rs. 1-12-0 per day. The Khansama in charge provides meals at reasonable prices.

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Roosevelt Out To Control Munitions Traffic

Asks Senate To Ratify Geneva Arms Convention Of June 17, 1925

WASHINGTON, May 18. President Roosevelt has sent a message asking the Senate to ratify the Geneva Arms Convention of June 17, 1925, as part of the move to obtain control of the munitions traffic.

President Roosevelt says the private and uncontrolled manufacture of munitions has become a serious source of international discord and strife, but it is impossible effectively to control the evil by isolated action in one country. The President welcomes the Senate's present enquiry into the manufacture of arms and munitions, promises close co-operation, and says enlightened world opinion has long recognised it as a field wherein international action is necessary.

The President describes the Geneva Convention as a step in the right direction, and says the ratification "which has been long delayed" would be a concrete indication of the willingness of the American people to make a contribution.

The President, however, urges

the Disarmament Conference on May 29 to establish an authority for the supervision and control of traffic in arms. The traffic is much more far-reaching than in 1925, he says, and adds that some suitable international organisation must and will take such action.

The President makes no reference to the British plan for a world embargo on arms to Bolivia and Paraguay, but it is believed that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking a ratification of the Geneva Convention in order to join in that effort.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST

Responding to President Roosevelt's urgent request for ratification, Senator Pittman has formally reported to the Senate the 1925 Geneva Convention restricting arms and munitions traffic.

Senator Pittman said he would seek early approval.

EMBARGO ASKED FOR

The Administration has asked Congress to declare an embargo on arms shipments to Bolivia and Paraguay.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL MALL RUNS AMOK

Rs. 1000 Reward For Arrest Of Man Who Killed Dr.'s Son And Stabbed Nurses

NATHIAGALI, May 19. A Muslim convert to Christianity, who was employed as a mall along with his brother by the Danish doctor in charge of the Mission Hospital, is reported to have murdered the doctor's son aged eight, stabbed a Danish nurse and wounded two Indian Christian nurses of the hospital. It appears that he snatched the doctor's son, John Christensen, in a room and cut his throat with a knife. Later he went to the dispensary and stabbed nurse Frederikke Boj, aged 36, and wounded Rachel in the chest and stomach and Anny in the side. A reward of Rs. 1000 has been offered for the arrest of the culprit who is still at large.—A. P.

NURSE SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

NATHIAGALI, May 19. Further enquiries reveal the fact that the alleged murderer had been working for some years with the Doctor and was converted to Christianity three years ago. It appears that he was annoyed with Dr. Christensen, who would not allow him to marry a Christian girl. The eight-year-old son of the doctor was studying with his mother, when having a 15 minute recess, he went out to give some flour to a poor family living inside the compound. On his falling to return, the Doctor went in his car to the bungalow of Dr. Robertson, where they heard that a nurse had been stabbed at the hospital and rushing to there discovered that nurse Frederikke Boj had been stabbed.

It appears she was chased by the alleged culprit right through the bungalow and stabbed in four places. The nurse succumbed to her injuries after 40 minutes. The two Indian Christian nurses were wounded in attempting to grapple with him while he attacked Nurse Boj. The condition of one of them, is serious. The doctor and his wife proceeded towards the bungalow having heard that the boy was last seen with the mall.

The boy was found lying with his throat cut in a room next to the room of the suspect. It appears that he must have taken a tonga to go from the hospital to the place of Dr. Robertson. He is believed to be going north towards Katang.—A. P.

SWISS PAIR'S ENERGETIC ATTACK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LUCERNE, May 12. Fischer and Steiner beat Bhandari and Browne (6/3, 6/0 6/1). The Swiss pair attacked energetically. Browne's return of service was weak, but Bhandari impressed with stinging forehand returns. Steiner's excellent work at the net often outmanoeuvred his opponents.

MAHATMA SCORES AT A. I. C. C.

(Continued from page 1).

and he had in his mind wished that they would do so. Mr. Satyapuri and Mr. Asai Ali came to him separately and pressed him to this, but he asked them not to drag him into it, but to proceed their own way. Similarly, when Dr. Roy met him, and Gandhiji told him to hold their meeting and that he had written to Dr. Ansari to do so. Why he wanted such a party was, that there were Congressmen who, without such work, would be unoccupied from the Congress point of view, and would infect other Congressmen with the same spirit.

ANEY SUPPORTS

PATNA, May 19. Mr. M. S. Aney supporting Gandhiji said that the most remarkable thing was Gandhiji who an apostle of Council Boycott was himself moving the resolution sponsoring Council Entry.

Mr. Aney said that Council Entry was necessary to foil the attempt of the bureaucracy to exploit people through Council. He did not claim that Swaraj could be attained by Council Entry, but councils could be utilised to remove impediments in the national struggle.

OUT OF ORDER?

Mr. Abhayankar referred to the article 21 of the Congress Constitution and said that Gandhiji's resolution was out of order.

Mr. Abid Ali endorsed Mr. Abhayankar's view. At this stage a letter from Mr. Vijayaraghavachari was read, who held that the Congress constitution could not be changed, unless under extraordinary circumstances. The Congress organisations were not functioning under ordinances. Hence Gandhiji's motion was not in order.

Swami Kumaranda of Ajmer opposed the resolution, as the Congress should not be made into Council Fighting organisation. Council Entry should be in the hand of a separate organisation.—United Press.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION

The following resolution adopted at the morning meeting of the Working Committee was placed before the A.I.C.C. for its approval:

"Resolved that the next Ordinary Session of the Congress be held at Bombay in the first week of October 1934."

This resolution was proposed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. DELEGATES FOR BENGAL

PATNA, May 19. It is understood that the following eight members have been appointed from Bengal to A.I.C.C. filling vacancies:—Messrs. Gopika-



Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, photographed at the Mole on the eve of his departure.

FROM FIFTH TO END THIS FIRST PLACE DEAD-LOCK

Britain's Rank In World's Air Force

TENTATIVE PLANS TO GAIN SUPREMACY

LONDON, May 19. Britain is prepared to double her air-force, and leap from the fifth to the first place, as if by pressing a button.

This is the meaning of Mr. Baldwin's statement which aroused intense interest and brought about a partial disclosure how the leap will be accomplished.

The consensus of opinion among newspapers is the immense amount of detailed work has been accomplished. Aerodrome sites have been surveyed, tentative plans made to increase facilities to train the pilots, and ample facilities exist to turn out machines, owing to the up-to-date conditions of aeroplane, motor car factories, while some respondents state that even the supplementary estimates have been drafted.

It is reported the British plan is to submit an Air Convention which was abandoned owing to opposition from a section of the Cabinet. It is a matter of interesting speculation how France will react on Mr. Baldwin's statement, as she has the world's biggest air-fleet, approximately 3,000 air-craft, compared to Britain's 1,400.—Reuter.

VICEROY REACHES ATHENSES

ATHENSES, May 19. Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived here to-day and continued their flight.—Reuter's Special.

CONSTABLE DIES OF LATHI BLOWS

Sequel To Raid On Alleged Gambling Den

CAWNPORE, May 19. Constable Bhikam Singh has died, it is believed as a result of lathi blows he received last night when accompanied by some villagers he raided a house in village Hardoli in Bidhni Circle where gambling was suspected to be in progress.

The constable received information when on patrol duty that gambling was going on at the place and he carried out the raid. It is stated he was set upon by some of the occupants of the place and became unconscious. He was removed to Cawnpore but died later.

Police took up the investigation immediately and arrested a person in the court compound with blood stains on his clothes.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT TALKS IN ROME

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, May 19. Germany's disarmament representative, Von Ribbentrop, was received by Sgr. Mussolini cordially and discussed disarmament the agreed necessity of reaching a convention.

bilas Sen, T. C. Goswami, Upen Bose, Jalaluddin Hasami, J. C. Gupta, C. K. Bhatnagary, D. C. Chakravarty, and Salen Roy. Thus four members from either group have been taken, settling for the time being the controversy between them.—A. P.

FROM FIFTH TO END THIS FIRST PLACE DEAD-LOCK

Appeal To Leaders To Solve Calcutta Mayoral Tangle

UNITED FRONT CALL

If Appeal Is Not Acted Upon No Party Loyalty Will Stay Hands of Members.

CALCUTTA, May 18. An appeal to the leaders of the Congress Groups in the Calcutta Corporation to end the present deadlock regarding the mayoral election has been issued over the signatures of a dozen Congress councillors belonging to the two opposing groups.

The signatories request the leaders to make up their differences and decide upon a common course of action so as to bring about a speedy termination of the present 'impasse.' They add that they will be no party to the continuation of the deadlock and desire to make it plain that, if their request is not heeded, they will reserve to themselves the liberty to take their own course of action irrespective of party consideration.

The Mayoral room in the Corporation was kept under lock and key throughout the day and none of the two Mayors either visited the office or exercised his right by calling upon the Secretary to convene a meeting.—A. P.

BARRISTER TO BE BOUND OVER

Security For Good Behaviour

CALCUTTA, May 19. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, a Barrister, was directed to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 and furnish two securities in the sums of Rs. 500 each to keep the peace for one year. It is alleged that on the 4th March he led a party carrying Red Flags to the Ochertolony Monument where he delivered speeches which were considered likely to lead to a breach of the peace.—A. P.

LAWYER'S HOUSE RAIDED

TANGAIL, May 19. The house of a local lawyer was searched in connection with the Lebong outrage and a young man was arrested.—A. P.

70 YEAR OLD MAN AND SON ARRESTED

CHANDIPUR, May 19. The house of a local medical practitioner was searched and he and his father were arrested by the police, who were assisted by Gurkha soldiers. His brother was also arrested some time back and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the discovery of some unauthorised literature. The father of the doctor, is 70 years of age and has been released on bail pending trial.—A. P.

ACT AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES

Order On Mirpur Citizens

HABIGANJ, May 19. Apprehending breach of peace in Mirpur Market the authorities have served notices on 24 persons of Mirpur and adjoining villages asking them to act as special constables.—United Press.

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS

Aftermath Of 1933 Share Scandal

EX-MINISTER SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY

TOKIO, May 19. A serious Cabinet crisis is threatened as a result of further repercussions in the share-dealing scandal of June 1933. Government which was the target of many accusations and lack of discipline in the official quarters has been shaken by the early morning action of judicial authorities summoning the Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Kuroda, for examination on the ground of suspected complicity in the scandal.

He refuses to resign and may be dismissed by the Premier. It is even rumoured the Finance Minister may resign.

The President of the Bank of Taiwan was recently dismissed from the post in connection with the same affair, while four directors of the Imperial Rayon Company were detained on a suspicion of being implicated in the affair.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL RAYON SCANDAL

LONDON, May 19. The scandal in which Mr. Kuroda is alleged to be involved relates to certain shares of the Imperial Rayon Company the price of which rose from 40 to 150 yen. It is alleged that certain highly-placed persons obtained shares at below the market price by the mediation of Mr. Kuroda.—Reuter.

DOCKERS REJECT EMPLOYERS' TERMS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 19. The employers' proposal for the termination of the strike at Hayswharf on the basis of the re-engagement of the strikers and the continued employment of the five clerks on dock-work was rejected at a meeting of the strikers in Bernersday. No development is now expected until after Whitsum. Meanwhile ships are being unloaded by the skeleton staff and volunteer stevedores. No vessel has hitherto been directed to other docks.

STOP PRESS

MILITARY 'COUP DE ETAT'

LONDON, May 19. Sofia is still dumb as far as direct communication with London is concerned. Neighbouring capitals, however, report that the new Government is a virtual dictatorship by King Boris under the compulsion of a powerful nationalist non-party association led by Gheorghieff, ex-Minister of Commerce.

It is believed that the King was not aware of their intentions until the palace was surrounded by troops. Even then he demurred signing the dissolution of Parliament. Military operations began at 2 a.m. All public buildings were occupied by military. Strong forces of artillery and machine guns were concentrated at strategic points.

Workers setting out for business were turned back and were informed that no shops or offices would be open. Streets were entirely deserted, except for patrols of soldiers with fixed bayonets. Several hundred leading Communists and left-wing politicians have been imprisoned.—Reuter.

ORATORY LEADS TO VICTORY

My Sole Civil Resistance Is No Reflection On Any One, Says Mahatma

PATNA, May 19. The following is the authorised version of Mahatma's speech at the A.I.C.C. on Friday explaining the implications of the suspension of the C. D. Movement:

"Whilst congratulating the movers of the several amendments, I may say that their speeches have only strengthened me in the opinion expressed in my statement. I have found nothing in them to induce me to alter my decision. Indeed I am surprised to see that none of the speakers has taken me to task for advising the suspension of civil resistance for everyone except myself.

"On the contrary all the amendments are unanimous in demanding the suspension of civil resistance. This fact surprises me, but does not pain me. It only shows that my decision has come not a moment too soon. In asking me, however, to go a step further and give up the idea of offering civil resistance myself, you want to deprive me of my individual liberty of action. It is undoubtedly open to you to repudiate my claim to represent the Congress in my civil resistance. I can understand and even appreciate such a repudiation on behalf of the Congress.

ACTING IN NAME OF CONGRESS

"Individual civil resistance as laid down by the Poona Conference was to be offered in the name of the Congress and the proposition before you is but a modification of the Poona decision. Civil resistance was then restricted to an indefinite number; now it is restricted to one single individual. The very fact of my approaching you for approval is evidence of my desire to act in the name of, and with the authority of, the Congress, but in case you do not see your way to give me that authority, you may not still deprive me of the liberty of individual action, for that would mean wiping me out of existence itself. I would not hesitate even to wipe myself out, if I were convinced that the step would lead to an advance in the progress of India towards her goal.

"My conviction on the contrary is that India will not win Swaraj by depriving a single individual of his freedom of action. A speaker has said, I claim to bring swaraj by my single action when he says 'swaraj won by one man is no good to the nation'. He only quotes from my own words as I have said from a thousand

platforms to the school of violence that even if they succeeded in achieving Swaraj by taking the lives of some English and Indian officials, it would be swaraj for themselves, but not for the masses of India and one should not know whose lives they would take next.

COMPLETE SUBSTITUTE FOR VIOLENCE

"Civil resistance is a complete substitute for violence. Through it everyone has to achieve his own swaraj. This weapon has given spirit and new strength to the masses. Legislative work cannot rouse the masses. I would like you to come with me for a few days and see the truth of what I say. I have never tried to force my decisions on you. I have no power but that of gentle persuasion. I only urge you not to coerce me to act against my cherished conviction.

"Lala Luchhman had asked me not to 'infringe the limits' of the constitution which I had a hand in framing. To him I may say that I am a civil resister because I am a constitutionalist by instinct. That is the very reason why I have come to you as your representative. I have no desire to go beyond the four corners of the Congress constitution.

UNSHAKABLE FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE

If I have failed to carry conviction to you, you will refuse to me that authority, but I only plead for the liberty of individual action. The decision is not an outcome of despair. I am an optimist, and never give way to despair. My desire is born of an unshakable faith in non-violent resistance.

"It is surely for the general to decide the time for and the manner of action. The general has to be convinced of the soldiers' capacity to act at a given moment. The conditions of service are to be laid down by the general who has no physical force at his command. He can only appeal to his soldiers' reason and heart. My sole civil resistance is no reflection on any one of you.

TIME TO CRY HALT

All these years I was not unaware of the limitations under which I was working, but the time came when it became necessary to cry a halt if the weapon was not to suffer discredit. It is open to you to accept or reject the advice of your general. In a non-violent struggle it is the general who can dismiss his soldiers. The latter can dismiss him if his terms do not appeal to them.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FOR SALARPUR

Sequel To Trouble Between Landlords And Tenants

RANCHI, May 19.

Orissa have decided to sanction the quartering of an additional police force consisting of ten armed constables under a Sub-Inspector and a havildar, for a period of six months in the village of Salarpur within the jurisdiction of the Fatuha police station.

It appears that since the sale of a part of zamindari right in the village, there has been serious friction between the old and the new tenants and proprietors and consequent disturbances have been frequent. It is reported that owing to this friction there have been cases of arson and murder and constables in the village have been kept on continuous duty to prevent further bloodshed.

The additional police will be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants, subject to such exemptions as may be made on the recommendation of the local officers.—A. P.

FAMILY ENTOMBED IN DEBRIS

Woman Dies: 6 Children Sent To Hospital

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, May 19.

A Shikarpur family, consisting of seven members were the victims of a sudden collapse of the bungalow of Mr. Shewaram Gandomal, Zamindar, entrapping the whole family.

The Zamindar's wife died instantaneously, while six children were extricated from the debris, and were removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

ONE KILLED IN CALCUTTA

Several Boats Sink In Severe Storm In Hoogly

CALCUTTA, May 19. Yesterday's storm which is considered one of the most severe in recent years, although it caused considerable damage to property was not attended with much loss of life. Only one person has so far been reported to be killed, being drowned when crossing the river Hoogly in a country boat. The body was recovered this morning. About half a dozen cargo boats carrying paddy, rice, bricks and logs of wood also sank. The S.S. "Inverbanka" broke adrift from Kidderpore docks and several mooring posts were ripped off their foundations. On the river the S.S. "Takada," "Nirvana" and "Sikh" dragged their mooring buoys and had to be moved to their berths. The Port Commissioner's river boat was damaged and the steam launches "Nellie" and "Trustee" went ashore in Garden Reach in the height of the storm.—A. P.

DAKHINESHAR TEMPLE BURGLARY

Accused Committed To Sessions

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Four Hindus have been committed to the Sessions in connection with the theft in the Dakhineshar Temple where jewelry both worth about a lakh was stolen last year. The Magistrate observed that the burglary was more daring and of greater magnitude than any committed in recent times. The greater part of the stolen property has been recovered.—A. P.

AS I KNOW THEM. Some Famous Authors Of To-day.

(By Sheikh Iftekhar Rasul)

I have never been a literary hero-worshipper, but I have always admired those whose names are world famous, and whose writings are a source of inspiration to many thousands of people.

Once free from the glaring lights of the studios, life and not literature enthralled me. I want people rather than paragraphs, the society of those who do things, rather than the society of those who write about them.

Nevertheless, because we are all of us inconspicuous animals, my two rules—neither to worship writers nor to meet them have their exceptions.

Cannes is the mecca of these literary folks I am going to talk about. Here you are sure to find most of them—W. J. Locke, Arnold Bennett, Sinclair Lewis and Bernard Shaw amongst others basking in the sun and making the best of it.

KIPPLING
It was here that I first met Kipling. To my mind, he is the supreme present day craftsman, and when I say so, I know that many a tight-lipped highbrow will raise up and disagree. For Rudyard Kipling has never pandered to the high-brow, and therein lies his main power. Nor—and may whatever gods there be bless him for it—has he ever pandered to woman, the burden laid upon the shoulders of every here novelist, and haunts him in his dreams.

Kipling's women are just women. From Mrs. Bathurst, who had "it"—the phrase is Kipling's, written a good many years ago, and whether Elinor Glyn—told "it" or no is only her business—down to Badalia, Herodotus, who loved the "curick" and was kicked to death with the "deadly intelligence" born of whisky. The truth is that Kipling put women in their place, whether the kitchen or the drawing room. Give Kipling a woman who is nurse, mate, mother, or old wife by the fireside, garrulous about lovers who are dead, and his picture comes away perfect, a marvel of pen-work, not to be denied. Give him woman as the women who reads novels like to imagine themselves, that is to say creatures of romance, perpetually adored by perpetual Valentinos in an atmosphere which is one-third amorous excitement, one-third financial extravagance, and the rest soft cushions—and Kipling jibs at her, as a wise horse jibs at a fence known too high. For Kipling, even as good as a horse, knows his limitations, and the craftsman who has not learned that lesson, has not yet learned the rudiments of his craft.

H. G. WELLS
As a meeting of the Author's Club one evening, I stood watching a short, quick man with very bright eyes, who was talking to a knot of people. A young journalist standing beside me turned round and said to me, "That person in the room who is the most undistinguished-looking will probably turn out to be the most able," and I was going to pass a remark, when the President came up with him and said, "May I introduce Mr. Wells?"

He is so surprisingly like every body else that when I met him again at Lady Laver's party I could not think who he might be. I regret to say he grinned with, "Don't you remember me I am Wells."

The long succession of his books, his questioning of life and eternally his interest in education are things never to be forgotten.

Speaking at the Rotary Club, Wells gave a very interesting narrative of his early career. His father was a gardener—a very good gardener—he said, and when he put him in a shop for the sale of bats and so forth, he did not make a success of it. He was then made an apprentice to a firm in Southsea, and in utter misery worked with them for two years, two whole wasted years of youth. At the end of that time he said that if his indentures were not cancelled, he would break something.

On selecting a career for ourselves, he said, "Don't stick to any job unless your heart is in it. Have faith in yourself. Don't be afraid of a times and poverty and the disapproval of your elders, but but in and do the thing you want to."

What he wanted was mental adventure, the inside of laboratories and he specialised in one thing after another, taking degrees while he supported himself by teaching. Eventually he

found his way into literature, but on the way thither he managed to absorb a vast quantity of information, and this forms the background of his books.

Those early years of struggle proved and tested H. G. Wells. Like most of the great novelists, he is neither Scottish, Irish, Welsh, but really English, with parents who hailed from Kent and Sussex and he has those English characteristics.

BERNARD SHAW
Although to a romantic mind which delights in the school-girlish amorosness of "Romeo and Juliet" Bernard Shaw's dry point of view would come as a shock the further effect like sea-water when you have grown accustomed to its chill—is pleasant and bracing. His dramas are masterpieces, and the more I see of them the more I am interested in the audience as well as in his treatment.

Bernard Shaw's subtle paradoxical mind must be, to an average young man, like a puzzle which, try as he will, he can never resolve. His works are universally popular all the same, because I am inclined to think that the situations appeal to the ordinary theatre-goer and that he deliberately ignores the playwright's point of view. The truth is that Shaw holds his public, not by his surface freakishness, but by the appeal of his profound subconscious gift for drama.

When I invited him to a dinner on a certain occasion, his reply came "Your dinners are too rich, and I am a simple vegetarian. Keep me for a later occasion." But I was surprised to find him at the dinner which followed the dinner, talking merrily to the guests and cracking funny jokes.

Mr. Shaw is a man of curious habits. He is fond of open air, sea and the sea-sides. You have often seen his photographs in papers either running about in a loin cloth or the bathing costume. That is what he likes no matter what you say or suggest.

SIR JAMES BARRIE
My introduction with Sir James Barrie dates back to my early days when I was struggling to get a small part in a show at London theatres where my business manager presented me to him. Since then I have met him several times at dinners, parties and especially at first night shows to which I have always been a constant visitor.

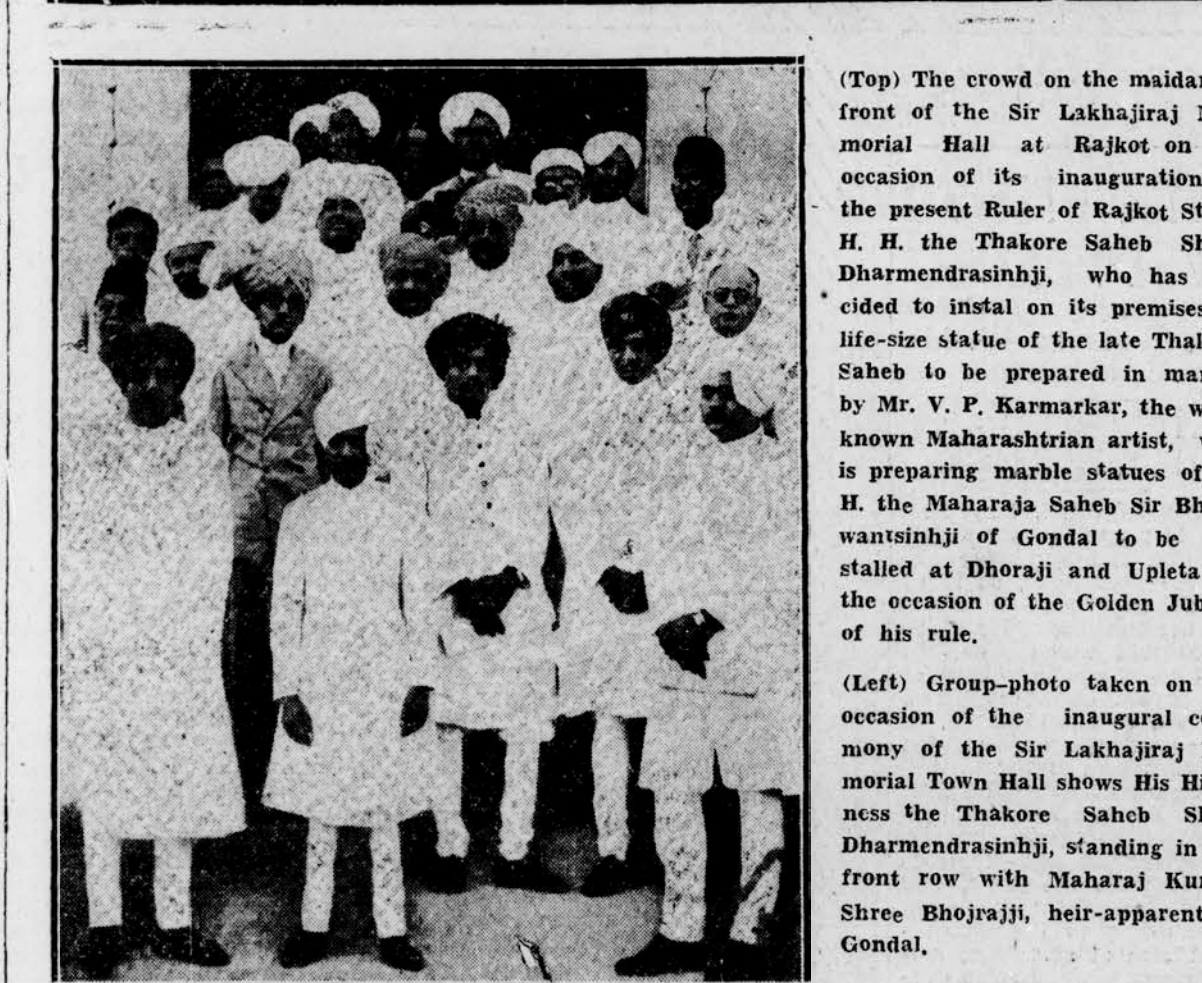
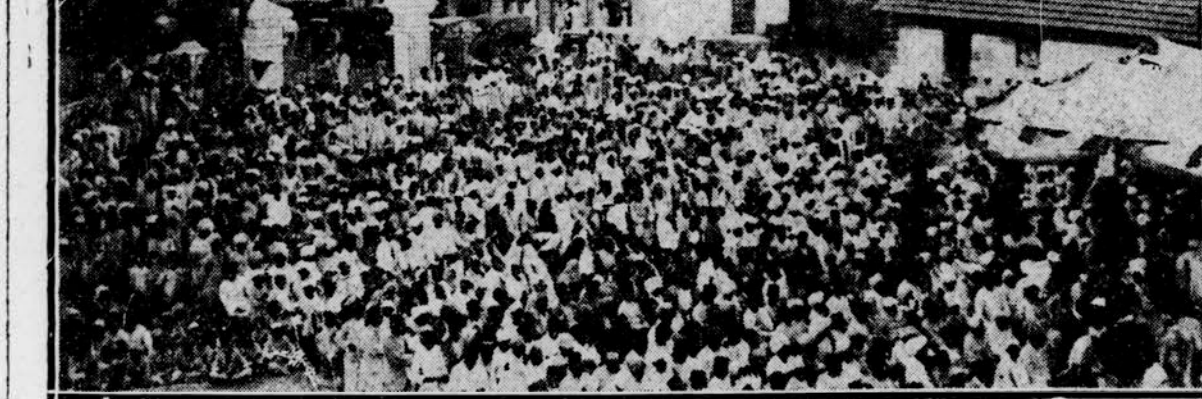
Great as are Barrie's plays—and some of them I think are very great—I wish he had never written a line for the theatre. The glamour of it and the—

him—easy success have diverted from literature the man with the purest style of his age. Plays are always ephemeral, however good, and are limited to a few, but Barrie's unborn books might have been an eternal and a universal asset of world literature. He has the chaste clarity which is the great style, which has been debased by a generation of wretched critics who have always confused what is clear with what is shallow, and what is turbid with what is profound.

Barrie's great play—one of the finest in the language—is, of course, "The Admirable Crichton". His "Peter Pan" is also world-famous and the most popular.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
I met the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle at a Theosophist meeting at Woking where he had accepted to be the guest of honour. I cannot say whether the meeting—where the main topic was "Can we speak with the dead?"—imposed me but I was certainly taken away by the virility of mind and body of the late Sir Arthur whose endeavours to wake the world up, and to make it realise that the materialistic past is dead and we have definitely entered upon a new era of spiritual knowledge, has caused something like a panic. What he said, of course, is beyond my knowledge and imagination, but I just put it down in case some of my readers are interested and inquisitive.

"There are two sorts of mediums. The genuine and the fake. For every one of the former type the public hears of twenty of the later. This is because whenever a fraudulent medium is trapped and exposed, as he or she always is by such a body of probity as the British College of Psychic Science, the man in the street hears about it in his daily paper. I make all statements with a full sense of



(Top) The crowd on the maiden in front of the Sir Lakhajiraj Memorial Hall at Rajkot on the occasion of its inauguration by the present Ruler of Rajkot State, H. H. the Thakore Sahab Shree Dharmendrasinhji, who has decided to instal on its premises a life-size statue of the late Thakore Sahab to be prepared in marble by Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, the well-known Maharashtrian artist, who is preparing marble statues of H. H. the Maharaja Sahab Sir Bhagwantsinhji of Gondal to be installed at Dhoraji and Upleta on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his rule.

(Left) Group-photo taken on the occasion of the inaugural ceremony of the Sir Lakhajiraj Memorial Town Hall shows His Highness the Thakore Sahab Shree Dharmendrasinhji, standing in the front row with Maharaj Kumar Shree Bhojrajji, heir-apparent of Gondal.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH BUGS.

BY PERIN

It was on a warm, dark night, when the moon blankly refused to enlighten humanity, and the stars sat quietly in their heavenly orbs absolutely forgetting their duty to twinkle, that I reluctantly retired to my bed, unconscious, that a huge bug family was preparing for an attack on my recumbent self. I mumbled my nightly prayer in bed and lay there wide-eyed and restless, for I had had a nap far more than a couple of hours that noon. At length sleep overcame me, and drifted off to dreamland, unsuspecting of a revengeful army, marching up to me, like the Lilliputian team crawling upon the giant body of Gulliver.

Suddenly, at midnight, I woke up with a start, and felt something crawling on my legs. My first impulse was to clap my hands on to my legs and make way with all those ugly insects, but on second thought I decided to get up and switch on the light. So I arose, and slowly opening the mosquito-net I jumped out and switched on the light.

My next action was to peep inside my bed again and... heavens and earth... The responsibility, belonging as I do, to no spiritualist or psychic society, and having made my investigations completely independently, only now reaching my final conclusions.

When I asked him politely how he brought the famous Sherlock Holmes in his stories and adventures, he merely explained that it was through Dr. Joseph Bell, surgeon at the Edinburgh Infirmary that he first conceived the idea. He went on to say that Bell took a keen interest in these detective tales, and even made suggestions which proved useful.

How he drifted into journalism is also an interesting story. Having not enough for his needs, Sir Arthur sat down one day and wrote "The Mystery of the Sasassa Valley" which was accepted in the Chambers's Journal. He received three guineas which encouraged him to write more. Hence his fame.

PROGRESS OF "SPIRITUALISM" IN INDIA

Mr. V. D. Rishi Deplores
Lack Of Organised
Efforts

After an extensive tour in C.P., Bengal, and the United Provinces, for the spread of Spiritualism, Mr. V. D. Rishi, organiser of the Indian Spiritualist Society, has just returned to Bombay. When interviewed regarding his recent experience, he said "There is a growing desire in the country to know something about life after death. The people yearn to have communication with their dear departed ones, but they do not care to study the subject or read any literature on it. Most of them want to attend seances without any preparatory knowledge about the phenomena and on account of their ignorance, expect sensational results."

"Attempts for spirit communication are being made in several private circles, but here is a lack of organised efforts for the spread of the knowledge. The Calcutta Psychic Society is greatly handicapped for want of mediums. The experiments held by some persons are not being conducted in a systematic manner and they do not, even when advised, care to compare their experiences with those of others. The valuable information which they receive through spiritistic methods loses its importance on account of the want of proper publicity although they personally much benefited by it."

"The recent observations have strengthened my belief regarding the fact of human survival and the possibility of communication with the so called dead. In fact, some of them yearn to converse with those whom they have left behind, but the apathy and ignorance of the latter prevent them from doing so. The experiments need to be held under expert guidance or with adequate preparatory knowledge in order to guard against certain pitfalls."

"During the tour, seances were held at every place of our itinerary and communications were obtained from several well-known persons. Among others may be mentioned those received from the late Raja Motichand of Benares, who expressed his wishes regarding the proposed memorial seances were held with Mr. B. V. Paraskar, the Editor of

Short-Story

SCATTERED!

(BY B. U. R.)

At last! at last his dreams had come true! He had secured a job. A decent one too. Not bad—a start of two hundred rupees a month. No, not bad at all considering his age. He was only twenty-six. Life was still before him. Life in all its glorious activity, in all its joyous anticipation and splendourous beauty. He would rise. He "could" rise. He had the ability, the nerve, the capacity to put his competitors behind him. He would elbow his way through the medley of successes and failures, to the top of the ladder. He would do it. He knew he could do it.

He was supremely happy. He walked with a blithe and merry step. He trod on air—and on other people's feet. They stared at him with wild and belittling eyes—an impertinent young rascal who did not know manners, who ostentatiously flaunted them in so violent fashion. They completely lost their equilibrium—both mental and physical. If they could they would have eaten him up. They would have kicked him high up in the air by one glorious, magnificent swipe of the feet. But he did not care. He did not even see them. He did not notice their hostile looks. He did not stop to consider that his success meant nothing to "them", that "they" did not care whether he became an accountant in the firm of Messrs. Doubt, & Co. (Bankers), Ltd., or just laid himself down in the way of an oncoming car.

He proceeded recklessly. On more than one occasion he came very near to being run over. His career on earth would have been ended before he took his office at Messrs. Doubt, & Co. (Bankers), Ltd. But each time when it seemed as if being knocked down—either by the prodigious hand of a cantankerous man-giant or by the wheels of a moving vehicle—was inevitable, he extricated himself from between the protruding bellies of corpulent persons, from between the legs of horses, from between cars speeding in opposite directions—with a dexterity and rapidity of movement that left the spectators in utter bewilderment and stupefaction and made them wonder if their eye-sight was as it should be.

But he sped on, unheeding their looks of astonishment and consternation. It mattered not to him that he was the focus of the attention of all the passers-by. It mattered not. For he had secured a job, and he was going to his "fiancee" to tell her of it. He loved her and she loved him, and he would long ago have asked her father for her hand but for his unemployed and impoverished condition. But now that was a thing of the past. "A tale of long long ago." No more need he be nervous. No more need he be uncertain of his being accepted. For he had a job. He was no more mere Mr. Sule. He was "Mr. Sule of Messrs. Doubt, & Co." He had the means to support a wife in comfort—almost in luxury. He had—oh! he had

everything that a married man need have!

So he continued his tempestuous march along the road. He would not take a bus for in his irrepressible excitement and jubilation there was no saying he would not jump rapt from it while it was still in motion. And that would be a sad ending. He continued, pushing, pulling, fighting, elbowing his way through the thick crowd. Woe to the man who chanced to come in his tumultuous path! He was sure to come to unutterable grief. He was sure to be swept away like a leaf before the wind.

At length he reached his destination. He went in with a beating heart and with hope writ large on his countenance.

He returned. Every muscle of his face, every wink of his eye, every step that he took, every inch of his entire body spelt success. He was wild with rapture and delight. He danced. He laughed to himself. He whistled like a boy. His joy transcended all description.

"Sule," came a piteous voice somewhere behind his ear: "Sule!" But Sule heeded not. He did not even hear. He was lost in ecstatic reverie, in his own fond, sweet love's dream. "Sule! Pooh! who 'was' Sule? Where 'was' Sule?"

A grasp of his neck, the power and strength of which was scarcely in conformity with the humility of the new-comer's tone, brought Sule back to earth with a start. And, when, slowly, his intoxicated brain allowed him to see things in their proper perspective, whom did he behold but that ever-borrowing bore, Fadnis! Sule's first impulse was to seize the man by the throat and throttle him to death. But then he remembered his own happiness, and remembering, felt pity towards the poor fellow, and asked, in not an unkindly tone: "What's it?"

"A tenner," was Fadnis' laconic response. A five-rupee note, however, was all Sule's possession on earth, and that he wanted for himself. But this, of all the days, was not the one to withhold generosity, and, with a grand flourish of the hand Sule flung the note to his friend.

And he proceeded. On his way home he passed the free Reading-room which he had hitherto daily visited in order to study the advertisements in the newspapers. But to-day he smiled meaningfully to himself and walked on. The poster of the evening paper caught his eye. "Bank-manager's Huge Fraud!" it read. Interesting piece or news, he thought. These bank-managers were always getting into trouble. He retraced his steps towards the library. He entered. Over the shoulders of a number of foodless-looking people he read: "Owing to the enormous frauds committed by one of the partners, the firm of Messrs. Doubt, & Co. (Bankers) Ltd. have been obliged to close their business."

"AJ", the well-known Hindi daily paper of Benares. He was thoroughly satisfied with the results and was good enough to publish the experiences in his paper. Such services by well-known journalists will greatly facilitate the spread of the cause."

Regarding the future activities he said, "In accordance with the invitation of the organising committee I expect to attend the forth-coming International Spiritualist Congress to be held at Barcelona early in September. It will be a very important meeting in as much as delegates from all countries will discuss the principles and devise means for the spread of Spiritualism. An exhibition of spirit-photographs and other curios will also be held on the occasion and well-known mediums are expected to attend the Congress. The Spanish Spiritualist Federation is trying to make it a complete success."

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEBE

(Continued from page 11.)

all about Aurangzeb, he wrote: "Imagine that the grandeur of kings and princes in other parts of the world cannot compare with what is found at the courts of their sovereigns. Excluding the principal ones—those of the Emperor, the King of France, and the King of Spain—nowhere else can be found, as they think, those airs of grandeur and of majesty which follow in a sovereign's train. But, without speaking of the Emperor of China's court, which, according to the accounts we have, is extremely splendid and majestic, I assert that in the Mogul Kingdom the nobles, and above all the king, live with such

ostentation that the most sumptuous of European courts cannot compare in richness and magnificence with the lustre beheld in the Indian Court."

All the more reason, the incredulous may observe, to doubt that the sword before us ever appertained to Aurangzeb. But Eger-ton has written: "It was not, however, the best sword that was most adorned. A sword was sent by the king of Cabul to the Governor-General, which had once belonged to Tamerlane, and had been taken from Isfahan by the Afghans; it had no ornament except some gold about the hilt, and an embossed gilt sheathing about six or seven inches up the scabbard."

It must have been just such another weapon as this, in fact. As to the suggestion that Aurangzeb may have possessed other swords (as though that could diminish the importance of this one!) there are of course numerous witnesses to the fact that he undoubtedly must have done so. Abul Fazl has left us in no doubt as to the importance which the Mogul Emperors attached to their arsenal. "All weapons for the use of His Majesty (Akbar) have names, and a proper rank is assigned to them. There are thirty 'Khacah' swords (applied to His Majesty's particular use) one of which is carried to the Harem every month, and the former one is returned. There are also in readiness forty other swords which they call 'Kotal' out of which the complement of thirty is made up."

Since the spirit of unbelief is at least as potent a factor as human credulity, Abul Fazl's evidence is cumulative testimony as to the probability that this interesting relic is an authentic member of a numerous family.

(To Be Continued)

WOMEN OF YUGOSLAVIA

By Dr. VERA CRASSI

Yugoslavia, or the land of the Southern Slavs, was created at the close of the World War by uniting the kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with parts of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. Due to this cutting and re-modelling there is great variety in the population of the kingdom. Here are Hungarians, about a million; Germans, about half a million; Mahomedans of Turkish descent, of whom there are now something like two millions; Roumanians and Cincars add their two hundred thousand; while the Yugoslavs number about eight millions in a total population of twelve millions.

DIVERSITY OF CUSTOMS. Variety in the inhabitants of the country has naturally resulted in diversity of customs and this is, of course, more noticed in the women than in the men. While the women of the large towns live in much the same way as do the women of London, Paris or Vienna, the countrywomen have changed their customs and their costumes but little in the course of several generations. For example, in the districts where Mahomedans predominate, the purdah is the rule among the older women and the feminine element is lacking at public gatherings. This custom of observing purdah has in the past, somewhat hampered women's education. In sheltered gardens of homes on the fertile plain of Tetevo may be glimpsed women in trouser-costumes similar to those worn in Turkey.

WOMEN OF DALMATIA. But far different are the costumes and customs of the women whose homes are in the province of Dalmatia; for some live on the beautiful islands very near the coast and have often to cross the water in order to make purchases on the mainland. While those on the mainland are familiar with the strange character of a country home, the women of the islands are not. They come in their picturesque costumes of many skirts and hand-embroidered jackets. They sing merrily as they trudge along in groups from village to town and back again. Up this coast pirates used to swarm once, leaving their bold galleys in the brilliantly clear waters of the channels, sheltered by the islands. They used to rob, burn and plunder and then escape again, swiftly, down the Adriatic.

QUAINT COSTUMES. There are some quaint customs observed by the peasants, relating

to courtship and marriage. In the picturesque province of Serbia, when a young peasant goes to ask a girl to marry him, he takes a wheat cake and a bunch of bowers to present to her. Two friends accompany him and the party of three makes its way to the girl's father. When his permission has been granted, the young suitor and his companions approach the girl to lay the proposal before her. If she accepts, the friends of the young man fire off their rifles to express their joy. The marriage is celebrated on a Sunday. The bride is decked with flowers; a coin is hidden in her hair for luck and the couple are crowned with flowers. After the marriage ceremony the feasting begins. The entire village joins in the merry-making and this continues for a week.

In the plum-orchards of Slavonia men and women gather the fruit and dry it for export. Women as well as men pack the dried fruit into great bags for export to America and England.

DOMESTIC SCHOOLS. In the towns of Yugoslavia there are dressmakers and florists businesses owned and managed by women. There are women-teachers and women doctors. Education is compulsory. There are domestic schools for those girls who wish for a special training in matters pertaining to the home. These domestic schools are equipped for boarders and the cost of such institutions is borne by the state. In the School of Dramatic Art in Belgrade there are several girl-students. The same is true of the Academy of Music in Zagreb and the Conservatoire of Music in Ljubljana. The eight private schools of music in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Osijek, Ljubljana, Celje, Pityay and Maribor have among them several hundred girl-students, while the School of Art in Belgrade and that in Zagreb boast a large number of girl-pupils. The study of decoration for the home, designing for textiles and dress designing is occupying the attention of numbers of young townswomen, while furniture designing and pottery claim more than a few.

In northern Yugoslavia and in the western province of Dalmatia, the women, like their menfolk, are tall, fair-complexioned and golden-haired. In the eastern and southern provinces we find them with amber complexions, dark hair and dark eyes.

WOMEN'S SPORTS. Hockey, cricket football and golf do not appeal to the woman of Yugoslavia as forcefully as they do to her English, German and American sisters; but tennis, riding and swimming fill most of the leisure hours of summer for her. (Copyright reserved by



Queen Marie of Yugoslavia with her children.

SOVIET RUSSIA NEARING THE LEAGUE

Moscow Leaders Are Now Convinced That Welcome Is Waiting

That Soviet Russia had about decided to enter the League of Nations and might take the necessary action to do so at the September Assembly, was reported from usually reliable sources in Paris. It was said in diplomatic circles that soundings taken by Moscow leaders had convinced them that Russia would not only be welcomed into the League, but that a seat on the League Council was assured. The Soviet Union, as a Paris correspondent of the Associated Press pointed out, must be officially recognized by such League members as Holland, Denmark and others with whom Russia has no diplomatic relations as yet.

As long ago as the past December, Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist Party and generally spoken of as Russia's "Big Boss," told Walter Duranty of the New York "Times" at Moscow, that insofar as the League, "despite its obvious shortcomings" might act as an obstacle to war, it was to that extent of interest in Soviet eyes. In the present complicated European situation, Mr. Duranty reported, it was clear enough that Great Britain and France were making strenuous efforts to retain and strengthen the League as a bulwark against war danger which even

the most unprejudiced observer must admit appeared chiefly to threaten from the two Powers, which demonstratively withdrew from the League—namely, Japan and Germany.

Both these Powers have given the Soviet Union cause for anxiety, which has not yet been wholly removed, and as Mr. Duranty put it, "in other words a situation had arisen such as Mr. Stalin contemplated, wherein the League was in a position of an obstacle to and a screen against fire-brands."

The League conversations between France's former Foreign Minister Joseph Paul Boncour and Valerian Dvorkovskiy, Soviet Ambassador to France, were abandoned during the French governmental crisis. But after a period of delay they were renewed by Louis Barthou, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Premier Gaston Doumergue's government of National Union.

Meanwhile League officials were informally making inquiries among the anti-Soviet States, and it was believed that an extraordinary session of the Assembly might be called whenever the Paris conversations made this worth while. Such was the report from Geneva by a New York "Herald Tribune" correspondent who noted that admission to the League must be approved by two-thirds of the fifty-seven States, the Constitution of the Assembly, and since Russia expected a permanent place in the Council, a unanimous Council vote also would be required. The Council was scheduled to meet on May 14.

MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE.

Moscow's position as disclosed by one of her most important diplomats in discussing the question of League membership officially with this Geneva correspondent was summarized as follows:

The Russian diplomat explained that hitherto the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to join the League has been due to the fact that Germany and Japan were members. These were countries, he said, with foreign policies basically at variance with those of the Soviet Union. When they were in the League they created "an inner contradiction within that institution," and Soviet participation would have been productive of no good. That impediment having been removed, the Soviet Government held the belief that the League could be strengthened and made effective as an agency for the preservation of world peace.

According to the Russian diplomat cited, this could be brought about by close co-operation of the four Great Powers, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Great Britain and France, and also, perhaps, Italy—all of whom were described as definitely anti-war and pro-peace.

On this basis Russia was expected to press its demand for a definition of aggressor, in order to strengthen the security provisions of the Covenant which had been badly compromised by the Chinese-Japanese "debacle." The Russian definition of aggression was said by this Geneva correspondent to have been best summarized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's—the presence of armed troops across a foreign frontier.

(Continued from col. 7).

ing accommodation for 9 passengers, a crew of two, and nearly a ton of mails and baggage, this machine cruises at 120 miles-an-hour, with a maximum of 150 miles-an-hour.

On Mediterranean sections the 4-engined 2,200 h.p. "Scipio" flying-boats operate, carrying 16 passengers, a crew of four, and three-quarters of a ton of mails and freight.

One of the latest Imperial Airways fleet units is the 4-engined "Scylla"—the largest airliner to be built so far for service on any regular route. Its saloons seat a total of 39 passengers, one of these saloons being equipped as a smoking compartment.

Another new air-liner—the fastest 4-engined passenger-plane so far produced—has been built for Imperial Airways and Qantas Empire Airways in conjunction with a tender for the air-mail extension to Australia. This machine, the De Havilland 86, which is also to be used on certain continental routes, and by Railway Air Services on British internal air-lines, is driven by four engines developing a total of 800 h.p. Carrying up to 10 passengers, it cruises at 145 miles-an-hour, and has a maximum speed of more than 170 miles-an-hour.

In air transport speed is of course vital, and here the Imperial Airways policy is one of gradual acceleration, speed-ups being introduced immediately they can be proved to be economic, and are compatible with the Company's standards of regularity and comfort.

TO INDIA IN 5 DAYS

The service to India began with a flexible schedule of 7-14 days. As experience was gained this was shortened to just over 6 days. With this summer's schedules the journey will be speeded-up so that it occupies only 5 days. On the Africa route the first London-Cape-town schedule was one of 11 days. Then this summer's schedules it will be shortened to 9 days.

Technical and other improvements, and a wider adoption of night-flying, will enable further speed-ups to be effected in due course.

It is hoped also that a growth in loads, and particularly in mail loads, will permit Imperial Airways to increase the frequency of their services.

In its first year (1924-25) Imperial Airways operated over 1,700 miles of continental routes, flying a total of 853,024 miles, and carrying 11,395 passengers and 26 tons of mails and freight.

During a recent period of twelve months the aircraft of the Company were flying over 14,000 miles of continental and Empire routes, covering a total distance of 2,355,834 miles, and carrying 59,966 passengers, and 882 tons of mails and freight.

Altogether, taking the latest figures available, the Company has carried since its inception more than 300,000 passengers and over 7,000 tons of mails and freight; while in regard to the all-important question of reliability the percentage of flights cancelled has been reduced from 23.25 in 1924 to 1.55 in 1934.

Ten Years Of Imperial Airways

A BRIEF REVIEW

The Development Of The Empire Air Routes

The first ten years of a British national effort to establish air transport on definitely commercial lines have just been completed.

It was in 1923—after various schemes of subsidies had been experimented with—that the Government appointed a special committee to advise as to the best way of assisting air transport in the future.

The committee suggested the creation of a single national organization to be aided by subsidies on an annually decreasing scale. It was to give effect to this recommendation that Imperial Airways came into existence in April, 1924, its mandate being to establish British air transport as soon as possible as a self-supporting industry.

The first phase of the Company's operations was a co-ordination of the data gained by the organizations which had been absorbed, and also a general survey of the economics of air transport.

One of the decisions reached was that any large traffic expansion in Europe was of secondary consequence in view of the competition of subsidised foreign companies, and of the highly-developed system of rail communication. While, therefore, the organization and equipment of such continental services as it was found advantageous to operate was improved, it was decided to concentrate on plans for those long-distance Empire routes which have since been, and still are, the Company's main concern.

CAIRO AND BASRA

The first link in the chain of Imperial air communication, that between Cairo and Basra, was established in January, 1927. Two years later this service was extended east and west to form a regular air-mail route between London and India.

In 1930 came an agreement for a weekly Cairo-Cape-town air-mail, the first sections being opened in February, 1931.

A year later it was found possible to continue the route southward, enabling passengers, mails, and freight to be air-borne through from London to Cape-town.

In July, 1933, the Indian air-mail was extended to Calcutta, and in September to Rangoon. In December of the same year a further link was established to Singapore. Towards the end of the present year it is hoped to complete the through route of 11,000 miles between England and Australia.

This summer, also, it is planned to eliminate on Empire routes the train link between France and Italy, replacing this by aircraft stages; while investigations continue as to the

operation of an Atlantic air-mail between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

Turning to home air transport, a new organisation, Railway Air Services, was established recently by the chief railway companies and Imperial Airways to operate internal air routes within the British Isles. This summer—so far as arranged at present—services will be flown between London and the Isle of Wight; between London and Glasgow via Belfast; and between Plymouth, Cardiff, and Birmingham, with a possible extension to Liverpool.

PROGRESSIVE AIR-CRAFT. From year to year since 1924, in addition to a development of routes and organisation, there has been active progress with the air-craft used by Imperial Airways.

Ten years ago the aircraft taken over from the previous companies comprised a miscellaneous fleet of eight different single-engine and twin-engine types, some of these aircraft being of military design modified for civil use.

In the first air-liners ordered by Imperial Airways, and delivered in 1926, an endeavour was made to combine, in an essentially transport type, as much as possible of the experience already gained. The result was a machine built largely of steel, and driven by three motors developing a total of 1,155 h.p., a feature of this power-plant being that any two of the motors would maintain the machine in flight when carrying a full load.

Accommodating 19 passengers, and carrying a steward to serve refreshments, these air-liners—the "Argosies"—fully justified all expectations, and initiated the Imperial Airways policy of large multi-engined aircraft.

It was from the "Argosy" as loads increased and further experience was obtained, that Imperial Airways proceeded to still larger land-planes and flying-boats, driven by four engines. Space does not permit a description of each succeeding type, and for the same reason, the characteristics of the chief units of the Company's existing fleet can be given only in a summarised form.

Flying between London and Paris are the 4-engined "Heralds" type, carrying 38 passengers and a crew of four. Machines of approximately the same type—the "Hannibal" class—but with different accommodation and equipment, are in operation between Cairo and Karachi, and on the Africa route.

Built for high speed at high altitudes in Africa and the East is the 4-engined 1,360 h.p. "Atlantia" monoplane air-liner. (Continued in col. 5).



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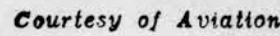
Universal Alphabet For India

(By M. S. MEHR.)

Now take up the sounds. They have been selected from natural sounds, which are meant for India, its climate, and its surroundings. For instance, take the third line of Mr. Latifi's paragraph. The second word is dAhAd. Both the D's have been written in the same way where as in Gujrati the first D is soft (like the French D) and the second D is hard (like the English D).

The question only remains of having both the alphabets judged by unbiassed persons. I am positive that they will vote for Mr Naz'm's method instead of going in for an altogether new alphabet.—Yours, etc.

M. S. MEHR.
Bombay



A Striking Illustration of the Leadership of American Air Transport. Each Airplane Represents 2,000,000 Miles Flown in the Year 1933. Distances in This Country Are Being Conquered by Wings.

He said he had traced the history of the looting of the gold in Peru, and established the verity of the stolen wealth.

His researches in Peru, the leader asserted, verified tales of the taking of the treasure, its amount and even the marks stamped upon the ingots. In Sydney, Australia, and elsewhere, the further history of its deposit in the Tuamotus was affirmed, he said.

* * * *

Messrs. Allen and Unwin are publishing "Russia To-day," by Mr. Sherwood Eddy, who has known Russia intimately for twenty-five years. The book has a Preface by the Dean of Canterbury.

Mr. Sinha gives a free translation of the verses and has added his own commentary, which shows the depth of his learning and thorough grasp of the ontological problems. This tiny volume will be profitably read by all students of philosophy.

degree of success. The only article that is worth anything which the current number contains, is Mr. D. R. Murdeswar's paper on the famous essayist Montaigne.

The Economic Intelligence

The secondary consequences of the financial crisis in the form of a general search for liquidity on the part of banks are dealt with, as well as the increase in cash ratios, larger holdings of Government securities, and very heavy contraction of ordinary commercial credits. Dr.

Amongst other subjects, the chapter on Germany deals with the foreign short-term borrowings of the banks and with the participation of the State in the re-organisation of the big Berlin banks and certain provincial institutions.

The special problems which have affected banking evolution in other countries from 1920 to 1933 are set out in individual chapters.

In this Prayer Book the publishers have culled some of the choicest gems from the mine of Sanskrit literature. The spiritual aspirant of devotional temperament will derive boundless joy and bliss by reading these hymns. All the aspects of the godhead have been glorified in these verses, the different forms and behind and beyond all of them the Formless one. In this scholarly introduction written by Swami Yatiswarananda, we have a rational exposition of Hindu theology.

The 1436 columns of the book contain a digest of about 3500 cases reported during the year in all the official and non-official legal journals in India and also select English and foreign cases which are likely to be of practical use in India. Wherever any decisions have been followed, overruled or dissented from, a note to that effect is made in the body of the Digest and in each case. The paper, printing and get-up of the book are of the highest quality to be desired. The Digest will be found extremely useful by judges and practitioners alike. It is priced moderately at Rs. 4.

N. H. P.

The April number of "Saki," a Gujarati monthly, edited by Messrs. Faki and Sharif is a "special number" with some special features indeed. An article on Japan written by Mr. W. E. Master, instructive as it is, is made the more so by attractive illustrations. Contributions from Shrimati S. ulochana Gandhi on "Active Volcanoes," S. S. "Bekar" on "You also breathe a Record" (a comic skit), S. S. M. Majumdar on "Last Sin," N. L. Pathak on "Tender Hearts" are above the common level.

ed for bringing out this beautiful Prayer Book, which has removed a long-felt want of modern India.

Attitudes Towards Art—Atmosphere For Art—Sir William Llewellyn, President Of The Academy—Comments Art Conditions In England—In India, "Puja" Cults And Sentimen-

Art Notes ... And, Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

tality—Sterilise Nation's Mind And Art—Syt. Achrekar's Case—India House Paintings Scrapped?—"Commercial People" In London—The Municipal Mind—Vithalbhai Patel's Portrait.

YOUNG AURANGZEBE



Young Aurangzeb has already departed from the ancestral practice. His sword has a subtler curve than the one carried by Emperor Babar and Humayun.

CHEAP SUCCESS CHEAPER RHETORIC

It is these centres remote from all conception of intellectual or artistic integrity that have given the impetus in the East to those cheap sneers about the so-called "material" art of the West and still cheaper rhetoric about the superior "spiritual" art of the East. It is these literary philanderers, pseudo-archaeologists, antique dealers and philosophic romancers and professional "Orientalists" that have found it an immensely profitable trade to perpetually over-emphasise the conflicts and the contrasts between the art of the East and the art of the West. And, now it has been entirely gramophonised as a set, stereotyped, formula all the world over.

FORMULA OF "HAVELLISM"

These formula require no knowledge of art, Eastern or Western. The formula of what is now aptly recognised in Indian art criticism as "Havellism" is well-known. Compare that formula with Sir William Llewellyn's analysis of a similar phenomenon in England. Speaking about the critic he said:

"His views are generally unstable, and he shifts his ground as the latest freakish production comes along and offers him, from his journalistic point of view, more to write about. His language is usually as involved as his ideas are confused, and he often does nothing more than increase the bewilderment of an already bewildered public."

STOCK TERMS OF CRITICISM

Can there be anything more unstable, more flagrantly and consistently inconsistent than the clever but far-fetched tenets of Havellism? It required the passionate courage of a Continental scholar to condemn in unmistakable terms the stock terms of Indian art criticism patented by Havellism which continue till now to obscure all art values and to raise to fame and glory and fictitious reputations, names that should have been consigned to oblivion. I do not suggest that Havellism was either the cause or effect of the criticism which the President of the Academy has so justly exposed.

SOUTH KENSINGTON IS CONGENIAL SOIL

But I do maintain that Havel-

lism found its most congenial soil in the literary and cultural backwaters at South Kensington and that it had disastrous effects on the advancement of art in India. Perhaps, it has been overlooked in London as comparatively an insignificant and incidental phenomenon.

INTERNATIONAL DISERVICE TO ART

But those of us, in India, who have been forced to bear the brunt of the mandates of the self-appointed pontiffs of Indian art at South Kensington and of their rhetoric which overflowed as Havellism know what a great international disservice to art has been achieved by them.

GLORIFIED ORTHODOXY "PUJA" CULTS

The "puja" cults and the sentimental romancers who glorified orthodoxy welcomed this reaction from the West. And, for over three decades Havellism continued to sterilise the nation's mind and art. The "puja" cults started the orthodox fashion in decalogues for Indian art. It was unnecessary to speak of Indian art in terms of art. It was not necessary to know, speak or discuss Indian painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dancing or even the art-home crafts in terms of the values peculiar to the medium and form of expression.

THE PROFITABLE TRICK

All that was necessary was to be comprehensively, "mystic" abstract and philosophic about the "spiritual" values of Indian art in general. The formula has been the most serviceable trick of Havellism. It has produced ponderous but meaningless volumes on Indian art and numerous artists who recognise themselves as "masters." It has the happy knack of making any school boy with the capacity to memorise and paraphrase the formula, the most impressive exponent of Indian art.

THE PONTIFFS ARE UPSET

The newly awakened discriminate critical interest in Indian art, as art, not as a subsidiary branch of diluted philosophy romance or archaeology has, naturally, upset the orthodox pontiffs both in India and in London. The views which Syt. M. R. Achrekar, the well-known Bombay artist has recently expressed in an interview with the correspondent of

the "Times of India" are views which require the closest attention from all those who are earnestly interested in the unfettered advancement of art in India.

DIRECT AND SPECIFIC CHARGES

Mr. Achrekar's charges are direct and specific. The South Kensington School of Art were neither "graceful" nor just in condemning the diploma of an Indian artist graduated from a recognised Government art institute. The South Kensington School restricted him, moreover, from printing the prices of his pictures in the catalogue. It was only afterwards that he discovered that Bengali artists were not so restrained. He could suggest no reason for this discrimination. Are the Government of Bombay aware of these incidents? If they are what is the protection they propose to offer against these unprecedented and inequitable conduct of an art institution like the Royal College of Art at South Kensington?

NO ONE IS SAFE

What is their guarantee to the artists in Western India, to the people who have heroically and against tremendous odds struggled to save and maintain the only leading art institution in Western India?

THE "SCRAPPED" PAINTINGS AT INDIA HOUSE

His reference to the painting at India House is, again, another clear example of the way Indian art is being handled in quarters that have been hitherto permitted to regard it as a monopolised vested interest. "Why," asks Syt. Achrekar, "were their paintings (Bengali artists) scrapped from the walls of the India House?" Why? I asked this question weeks ago. But the High Commissioner remains as usual silent. Perhaps, some enterprising newspaper correspondent will inform us, relieve him of his burdensome task and attempt to solve the mystery.

"CERTAIN COMMERCIAL PEOPLE" IN LONDON.

Syt. M. R. Achrekar considered Bengal artists conservative. He was of opinion that they were unjust to Indian art by exhibiting pictures which were not representative of India. "I do not like the way in which certain commercial people hold art ex-

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEBE

Arms And Art

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon's interesting Sagas of the sword was a preliminary to the more interesting description which now follows of arms and art. The story is new and instructive opening avenues of thought and knowledge of art hitherto untouched



Aurangzeb, when old, keeps his sword in ascetic austerity—straight and unmistakable.

The reader may be inclined to complain that in thus reviving the fierce ancient tales and ballads of the West, in which a pound of fact was perhaps buried beneath a ton of exaggeration, we have strayed rather far from the Armoury in the Indian Museum in which we found ourselves at the commencement of this discussion. But as a matter of fact we have been there all the time. It is indeed the influence of these surroundings which induced this recessionary attitude of mind; for although no European arms are displayed in these show-cases, the distinction between the hemispheres of East and West, which was never so absolute as is commonly believed, is often hardly distinguishable.

The characteristic sword of the East, the scimitar, or tulwar, is of course distinctive; and since many of these swords are Mogul blades, they appropriately represent the arms as well as the art of the Children of the Moon.

One feels that the appropriate Western antithesis to these sabres ought to be the broadsword of Chivalry. "At the time of the (Norman) Conquest the sword was

hibitions in London. The result is that English art lovers have a poor opinion of India, and they prefer to study Egyptian art." About pictures thus exhibited, he said that they were merely copies of some sixth century paintings when Indian art was perhaps at its best.

THE "REVIVALIST" ARE "COPYIST"

"I for one do not see what use there can be in merely copying old Indian art. In pictures of Indian life, we must have the personality of our own age, so that one can say at a glance to what country and what period the picture belongs. Many Indian paintings, to-day, lack this. Artists would be doing a world of good to themselves and their art, if, in spite of the unconscious influence of Western art in their work, they set about painting their pictures as they felt they ought to be painted and not by merely copying. Bombay and India should be able to withstand criticism."

THE MUNICIPAL MIND.

The municipal mind has revealed once more, its completely irresponsible attitude towards questions which greatly affect and agitate the ratepayers. There has been no explanation hitherto as to why Syt. Vithalbhai's portrait was smuggled in. And those who are believed to represent the people think it the right form or the better part of valour to remain silent.

NO ANALOGY.

There has been reference to the proposed purchase by the Municipality of Syt. Wagha's sculpture—a portrait study of Vithalbhai Patel. There can be no analogy between the two. The "smuggled" portrait has been a present, the other Syt. Wagha's sculpture was a question of purchase by the Municipality.

straight, broad in blade, two-edged and pointed."

But one of the curious facts which constantly surprise the visitor to the East is that one so frequently stumbles upon Western parallels. I do not speak merely of that mingling of ideas, whether in art, literature or economics, which is obviously unavoidable in an age of internationalism, speed and wireless telegraphy—especially when a general restlessness and instability is ruffling the face of the globe, much as the troubled face of the calm water foretells the approach of the maelstrom.

But just as, when we read the Eastern classics, we are brought to a pause every now and then by a story, a phrase or a thought that can transfer us, more swiftly than any magic carpet, straight back into ancient Greece, so there are swords in this Indian gallery, any one of which looks as though it might have been worn by one of the old Western champions. They can recall the vivid picture left by ancient historians of the advance of the Norman host at the battle of Hastings, preceded by Taillefer, the minstrel, who, as he rode onwards, throwing up his heavy sword and catching it again, sang the Song of Roland.

This blade, for instance, with the grip of the cross-hilt ending in a trefoiled pommel, might have been the sword of Taillefer himself, except that it is so light in form, and that the quillons of the hilt curve downwards instead of upwards towards the point of the blade.

FLAME-LIKE.

This other, with the elegant flame-like blade, looks marvellously akin to those ornamental Fifteenth Century brands, which seem to have been constructed chiefly to inspire poets and artists. The swords of this type, which were effectively used by the Swiss warriors, must have had a grip more than three times the size of this miniature hilt, and a blade proportionately longer.

But still this Indian blade does epitomise, as it were, the Miltonic ideal; it is the sort of sword with which he armed his angels and archangels, and was the symbol of eternal banishment to Adam and Eve.

"They looking back all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Waved over by that flaming brand,
The gate of Hell was thronged
With dreadful faces thronged
And fiery arms."

But to continue our inspection of the armoury; we come at last to the typical weapon of the East. At first glance these sabres seem to be as like one another as a flock of sheep. That is to say, they are all crescents, and much the same in size. If we take one at random from the stand of arms on which these blades are fixed like the rays of star—a circular shield forming the centre from

which they radiate—we feel that we shall know them all. Here is one, however, which seems to possess a small special feature, a tarnished embroidered tassel. This gew-gaw, though slight enough, is just sufficient to distinguish it from its fellows which are much more conspicuous in the adornment of their hilts and blades.

THE INDIAN TULWAR.

We open the case, and take down this sabre—an Indian tulwar, with plain useful blade, merely bearing a single simple inscription in gold, and damascened in gold on the blunt side. The steel hilt with its wide circular pommel, from the boss of which the tassel dangles, is damascened with floral sprays in gold; and so is its knuckle guard; but there is no ostentation about this very practical weapon. The bare, business-like blade is not covered with beautiful gold calligraphy inset in elaborate "cartouches"; not divided into compartments and chiselled with representations of the fierce jungle animals or with hunting scenes, like the handsome sabres in the show case.

This might be the sword of some poor but gallant officer with nothing except the gold damascened to proclaim his moderate rank. But the tassel lends the unpretentious weapon just enough distinction to make us wish to get the Persian inscriptions translated. We are well repaid for this trouble: "Shahanshah Aurangzeb Alamgir," runs the legend, and the year of the Hegira 1094 (A.D. 1682) is recorded. It is the sword of Aurangzeb.

So this simple soldier's weapon was, for countless numbers of individuals, the emblem, perchance at times the agent of the supreme power. This sword may have dealt death to more than one; symbolically it must once have figured forth, on a grand scale, the might and majesty of the Grand Mogul. Once, there was nothing higher in the whole length and breadth of Hindustan than this sword!

THE ITALIAN PHYSICIAN.

Even if the cautious reader objects, that supposing that this sword really did belong to Aurangzeb, still he was a soldier and an emperor, and must have had other swords besides this simple blade, it does not affect the significance of the weapon before us. As for its simplicity, that, to my mind, seems to enhance the interest of this exhibit. Had it been a sword encrusted with jewels which could dazzle the eyes by their lustre, as the poets describe the magical sword, "Excalibur," it would merely have been a court relic of considerable intrinsic, but of little practical value. For we all know that the Moguls excelled all the kings of this world in the lavishness of their display.

Let us hear what Manucci, the Italian physician who lived near the Mogul court, and has told us (Continued on Page 8.)



Emperor Babar and Humayun. The ancestral sword of Aurangzeb is here almost the signet of a circle. (Courtesy: "Islamic Culture.")

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"There is a lot of luck in bull-fighting." Depends on who wins the toss.

"Have I given you the right hat, sir?" asked the attendant.

"No—thank you."

Little Eric: "Dad, what's a monosyllable?"

Father: "A long term for a short word, son."

Wife: "Don't you think a man has more sense after he's married?"

"Yes, but it's too late then."

The country would be O.K. if the people hadn't spent yesterday what they were going to save to-morrow.

"Why do you object to my becoming engaged, daddy? Is it because of my youth?"

"Yes, he's hopeless."

"My. I didn't know that you had electricity way out here."

"We generate it ourselves."

"I see 'Ohm talent.'"

Wife: "Darling, I want your advice. What do you think would be a good thing for you to buy me for my birthday?"

"When I fight the chap, it'll be the battle of the century."

"Yes; you'll never knock him out in a hundred years."

Horrible colonel (surprising burglar at his bar): "Good heavens, man! You're drinking that port out of a claret glass!"

Stage-hand (to manager): "Shall I lower the curtain? One of the living statues has got hic-cups."

"He comes from a good family."

"He seems to have come a long way."

Funny-face contest judge: "That's the winner. Give him the prize."

Assistant: "Excuse me, sir. You're looking in a mirror."

Helen: "Did you ever think seriously marrying?"

Tony: "Of course I did. So I didn't!"

"My singing doesn't appeal to you?" she said.

"Oh, yes, it does!" replied Dum-ley. "I'm very easily pleased."

First Man: "How is business?"

Second Man: "Er—if you will give me your promise not to borrow, very good."

College Senior: "What would you advise me to read after graduation?"

Professor: "The 'Help Wanted' column."

Mother: "Who's the brightest boy in your class, Junior?"

Junior: "Bill Smith! He pre-tends to be looney so he won't have to study."

"Does your husband ever quarrel with you?"

"Goodness, no! James is too much of a gentleman. He just goes out and slams the door!"

"My wife had a dream last night and thought she was married to a millionaire."

"You're lucky! My wife thinks that in the day-time."

Jack: "Have you forgotten that ten shillings that you owe me?"

Jim: "Certainly not. Didn't you see me try to dodge into that doorway?"

"Nowadays one cannot trust anybody—the grocer gave me a bad coin this morning."

"Let me see it."

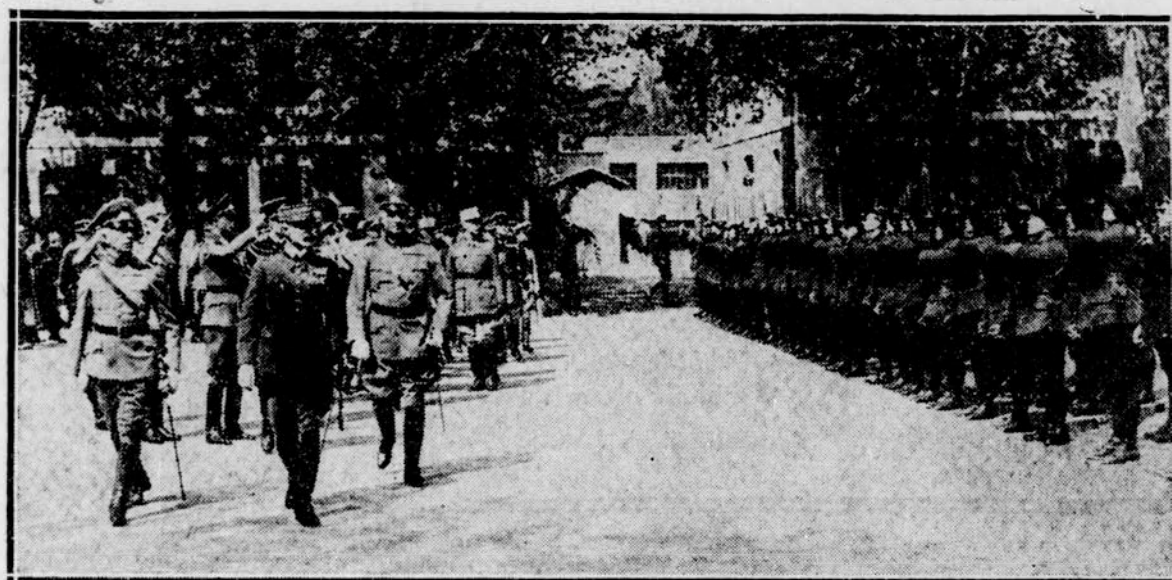
"I cannot—I paid the milkman with it."

"What's happened, George?" she asked her husband, who had left the car to investigate.

"Puncture," he said briefly.

"You ought to have been on the lookout for this," was the helpful remark. "You remember the guide warned you there was a fork in the road."

GERMAN OFFICERS INSPECT FRENCH TROOPS



At one of the most unusual occasions since the War, German army officers inspected French troops. It was at Nice and the battalion of Chasseurs Alpins, presented arms to the former foe. Photo shows left to right: General Baron Dalwigk zu Lichtenfels, General Meyraud and General Kuhenthal inspecting the French troops in Nice on the occasion of the International Horse Show.

Russia's Seven Federated Republics

Rapid Progress Of R. S. F. S. R.—Tadjik S. S. R. And Uzbek S. S. R.

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD.)

First Mother: "Are you bothered much by your children telling fibs?"

Second Ditto: "Not so much as by their telling the truth at very inappropriate times."

"Yes," said the young wife, proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," replied the young husband.

"You must come and see me, my dear," said a woman to a little girl acquaintance. "Do you know my number?"

"Oh, yes," replied the child: "Daddy says you always live at sixes and sevens."

After a special exhortation in support of foreign missions, when the contribution plate was presented to a certain man, he said to the holder, "I don't believe in missions."

"Then take some out," said the deacon, "it's for the heathen."

Smith—Your wife was born in Massachusetts, wasn't she?

Wright—Yes.

Smith—Then why do you always tell people she comes from Texas?

Wright—Texas is so much easier to say, old boy.

He leaned over the garden fence and beckoned to his neighbour.

"I say, old man," he said, "I understand that you have Jones's rake?"

The neighbour nodded.

"Good," said the first. "If you'll let me borrow that occasionally, I'll let you use his roller whenever you want it."

The sexton had been laying the new carpet in the pulpit, and had left a number of tacks scattered on the floor.

"See here, James," said the parson, "what do you suppose would happen if I stepped on one of those tacks right in the middle of my sermon?"

"Well, sir," replied the sexton, "I reckon there'd be one point you wouldn't linger on."

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Mabel at last went to see her father.

"It's a mere formality, I know," he began, "but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Mabel's father stiffened. "And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Mabel's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Mabel's mother," the young man replied.

Little Bobby looked puzzled.

"What is it?" asked his kindly grandmother.

"Well, it's like this," said the boy. "How can a fish grow so quickly after it has been caught?"

"Who ever gave you that idea?" asked the old lady. "A fish cannot grow after it has been taken from the water. It dies almost at once."

"But, gran," went on Bobby, "how is it that the fish dad caught yesterday is a pound heavier every time he speaks of it?"

A rather superior-looking youth stepped into the lift on the ground floor of a block of city offices.

"Third," he said, and up they shot.

"Here you are, sonny," said the attendant presently, "this is your floor."

"How dare you call me 'sonny'!" said the superior youth. "You are not my father."

"No; but I brought you up, didn't I?" smiled the attendant.

The R. S. F. S. R. (the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) covers an area of 19,662,990 square kilometers with a population of over 111,000,000 people. Its capital is in the city of Moscow.

The R. S. F. S. R. is the largest of all the seven Federated Republics. It is composed of 11 autonomous republics, namely, Bashkiria, Karelia, Tartaristan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, the Volga German Republic, Daghistan, Crimea, Chuvash, Buriat Mongol and Yakutia. The R. S. F. S. R. is the industrial centre of the entire Soviet Union, occupying 92.7 per cent. of the entire area and 68.8 per cent. of the entire population of the U. S. S. R.

A great variety of languages is spoken in the R. S. F. S. R. owing to the fact that each nationality has been given the right to use its own language as the medium of education, art, literature, and also to use it as the official language and the language in which the court proceedings are conducted. Nevertheless the Russian language is spoken and understood by an overwhelming majority of the people.

Moscow, the capital of the R. S. F. S. R., is at the same time capital of the Government of the Soviet Union. In all there are 507 towns and 52,844 villages in the R. S. F. S. R.

The Tadjik S. S. R. was organized in 1924 as a result of the "national demarcation" of Turkestan. Its capital city is Stalinsk (formerly Dushanba) with a population of 70,000 inhabitants. The population of the entire Republic equals 1,000,000.

The main occupation of the population is farming, particularly the raising of cotton. Livestock grazing is also carried on to a considerable extent. In 1933 100,000 hectares of land were sown under with cotton.

"England is apparently the centre of an anti-cyclone."

This is a regrettably grudging acknowledgment of the Rt. Hon'ble Winston Spencer Churchill.

"Most surprising thing about Jenkins," said Hayes.

"Oh, what's the news?" asked his friend.

"He must be doing frightfully well since he got married—sports a carriage and pair now, so I'm told," explained Hayes.

His friend nodded understandingly.

"That's right," he said. "I saw him pushing them in the park the other morning."

"What are you reading, Mary?" asked the stern father.

"Just a novel, father," said the modern miss. "It's called 'The Heart of a Lonesome Girl.'"

Father sniffed contemptuously.

"The usual rubbish, I presume—the name sounds like it," he returned.

"Yes, dad," said Mary blithely; "it's a book you gave to mother twenty years ago. I found it in the attic."

Uncle Hector came to stay, and before he departed he gave his fond nephew a brand-new pound-note.

"Now be careful with that money, Charlie," he said. "Remember the old adage: 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

Young Charlie nodded.

"Yes, Uncle Hector," he replied; "but I want to thank you for parting with it, just the same."

FROM FAR & NEAR

TAX FREE MOTORING

The German Government has decreed that in future foreign motorists bringing their own cars into Germany will be exempt from all auto taxes, provided the car is not kept in the country for more than three months at a time.

SOVIET STORE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

To appease the Soviet appetite, one of the largest food stores in Leningrad has decided to remain open day and night.

If the idea appeals to the populace, it is intended to institute this system in several of Moscow's and Leningrad's leading stores.

MESSAGES BY BEE POST

Tiny messages by "Bee Post" have been sent over a considerable distance during experiments by a famous authority on bees, says a Berlin message.

The experiments, which are a continuation of those which were being carried out when the war came to an end, have been made by Herr Bernhard Guehler.

As a result, there is no question that bees could be in summer-time of great value in speedily carrying information between front observation posts and brigade headquarters during trench warfare.

There is no difficulty in fastening tiny rolls of paper on the insect, providing the roll is affixed to its body with an adhesive containing a large percentage of honey.

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH

The compilation of an international English vocabulary adequate for ordinary conversation has been started at a meeting of the Language Research Institute at New York University.

The new international vocabulary, as outlined by Miss Elaine Swenson, director of Research, and Dr. Michael West of the University of Toronto, chairman of the Advisory Board, will be checked against the twelve leading lists now used in the teaching of English as a foreign language. It will be regarded as a minimum adequate vocabulary and will contain between 900 and 1,300 words.

Dr. West said that the new

vocabulary will be completed in about six weeks; the actual work of completion being done by Miss Swenson and himself with a research staff.

260TH ANNIVERSARY OF POST-MARK

The 260th anniversary of the oldest postmark was celebrated in Germany on April 10. The letter bearing it is stamped "De Mannheim, April 10, 1734."

The Princes of Thurn and Taxis, who operated the postal service generally in Europe, later abandoned the French "de" and substituted "von"—from—but at the end of the 18th century this prefix was also dropped and letters were postmarked merely with the name of the place from which they came.

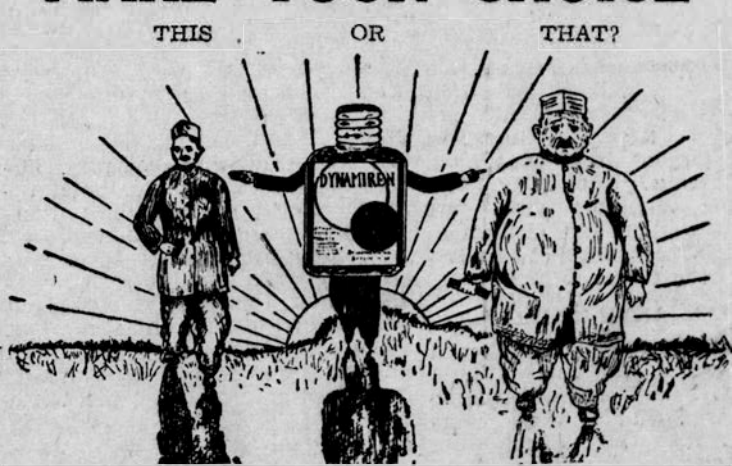
Postage stamps did not appear until the middle of the 19th century. Letters for which carriage had been paid in advance were until then stamped "PP" (port paye—postage paid). Up to the forties of the 19th century, however, it was considered bad form to prepay postage except on letters to dignitaries or other persons of high rank. Prepayment of letters to friends was regarded as an insulting intimation that the recipient was not able to bear the expense.

NAPOLEON'S MANTLE

The recent return of a number of Napoleon's orders and decorations to the Berlin Zeughaus draws attention to a little known relic of the Emperor now in the possession of a harness maker in Traunstein, Bavaria. It is a mantle of black cloth lined with lionskin and is believed to have been worn by Napoleon in his winter campaigns.

It reached its present resting place in romantic circumstances. A Bavarian cuirassier, Joseph Huber of Traunstein, was with Napoleon's army in many battles during his 15 years of service and eventually became a member of the Emperor's personal following. When Huber finally returned to his home after many hardships he declared that Napoleon, fled through Germany disguised as a peasant after the burning of Moscow, and gave his mantle to his faithful servant, who clung to it throughout the disastrous retreat.

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will have what you desire. This

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AGUERINE COTTAGE, KARACHI

OLYMPIAD OF 1936

Already 20 Countries Accept
Berlin's Invitation

The layout of the German Olympic Stadium has now been completed by the German Athletic Association and approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. The 400 metres track corresponds to that at Los Angeles, having two curves of 36.50 metres (39.73 yards) radius. The track is 9.75 metres (10.63 yards) wide but broadens to 10 metres (10.9 yards) in the final straight, where it merges with the prolonged track for the 100 metres and the 110 metres hurdles. In the centre of the Stadium is the football field, measuring 105 metres by 70 metres. Two grounds are provided for

west curve is 10 metres wide and is on the ground level.

FROM FOUR CONTINENTS

Scarcely half a year elapsed since the invitations were issued to the XI Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936 and yet already announcements come from all quarters of the globe telling how athletes are preparing industriously for the strong representation of their nations. Up to the present twenty countries, including Germany, have accepted our invitation. This time acceptances are to hand from four continents, coming from:

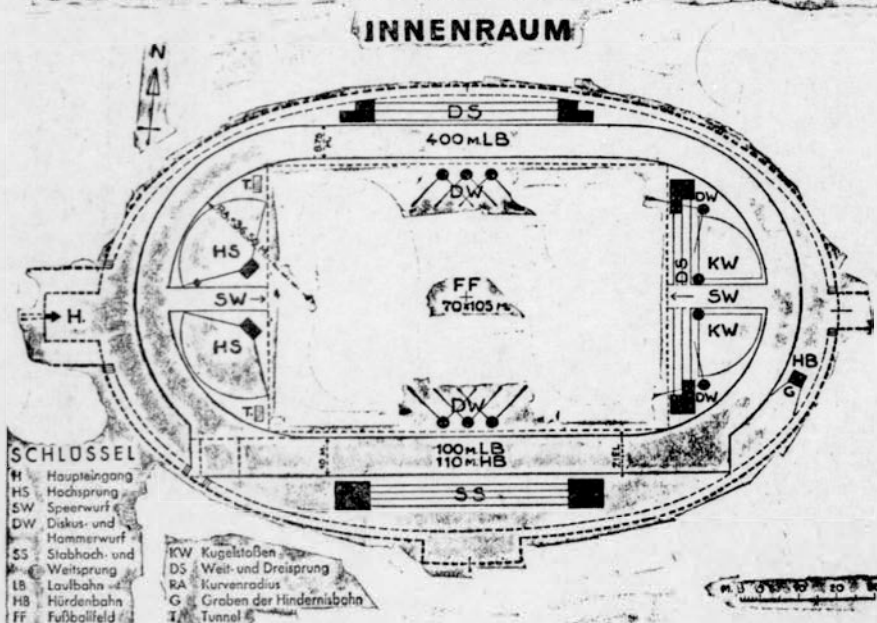
AUSTRALIA

The old unity with the mother-

gramme for the construction of sports places was initiated in all the bigger towns, the lead being given by Sidney and Melbourne. The Australians achieved five Olympic success in the Los Angeles swimming contests, including the 1st prize in the 200 metres race (breast stroke) for women, and the 4th prize in the 1500 metres race. Australia was also successful in other spheres of sport, her representatives gaining a 1st prize in cycling and a 3rd prize in wrestling.

With the continued development of the athletic movement in Australia, the world must be

OLYMPIA-STADION BERLIN



the high jump, and three for the broad jump, the hop, step and jump, and the pole vault. There is a javelin ground in each of the semi-circles at the ends of the football field. In the east semi-circle are two grounds for shot-put, as well as areas for the discus and hammer events. Further discus and hammer grounds are available on each side of the football field, to be used according to wind and sun. The steepchase ditch is situated in the east outer curve. Two tunnel entrances in the west semi-circle lead to the dressing-rooms under the grandstands. The main entrance in the centre of the

land England has fostered athletic development in Australia from the very beginning. In the realms of boxing, lawn tennis and cycling she has sent first-class representatives to the international meetings. In swimming, however, Australia has attained remarkable prominence, perhaps spurred on by the successes of Japan. Bathing and swimming have become a part of Australian life. Most towns are by the water-side, and for 342 days in the year the sun smiles from a blue sky. Following the Australian successes in the swimming contest at Los Angeles a lively pro-

prepared to witness further successes of this striving nation of sportsmen.

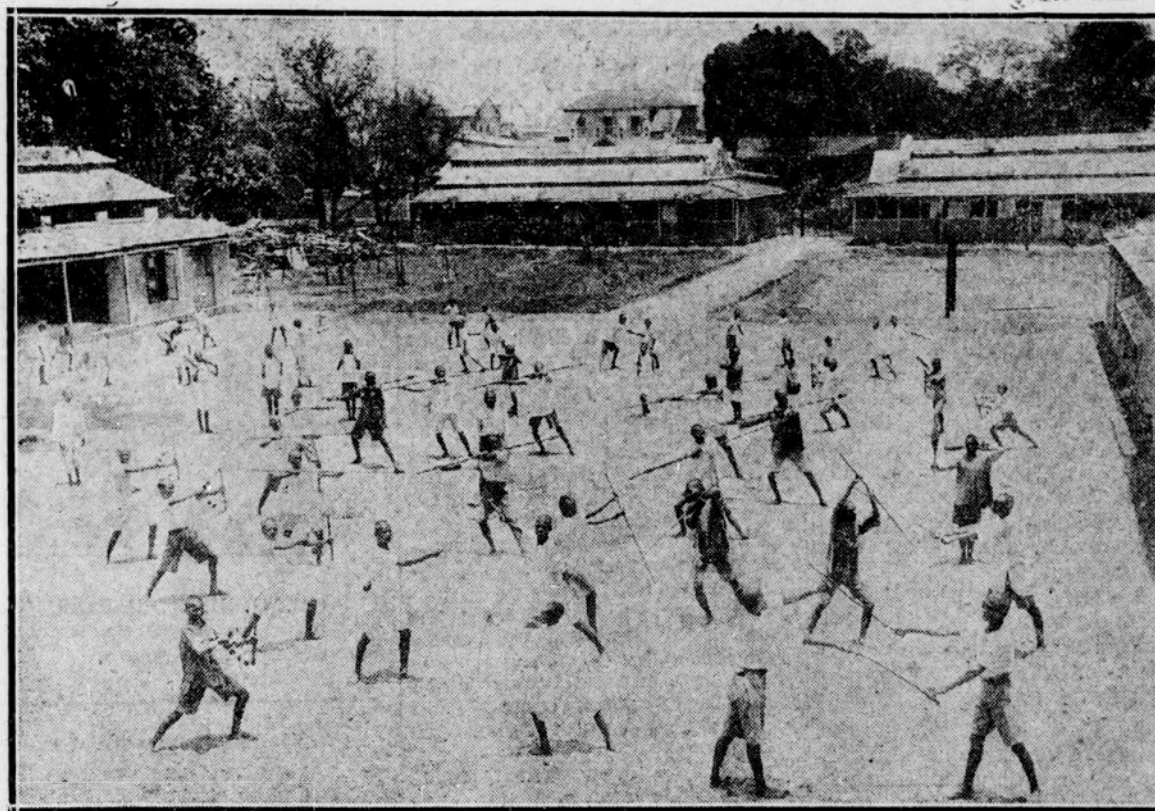
INDIA

At the meeting of the India Olympic Committee during the celebration of the All-India Olympic Games of 1934 at Delhi, the invitation to the XI Olympiad at Berlin was accepted. India will defend her old mastery in hockey; and also in various other events Indian competitors will meet the west athletes of the world at the Olympic Games 1936.

PHILIPPINES

Amongst the peoples of the

INDIAN GAMES AT POONA



Boys of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha playing Indian games like throwing the lance, fencing, lathi-play, lezim, etc.

Far East by whom sport is ever being more strongly cultivated there stands out especially in recent years the young and striving nation of the Philippines. Since their participation in the modern Olympic Games they have produced sporting experts of international renown. Every one will recall the achievements of the Philippines representatives at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Toribio in the high jump obtained 3rd place with the same height—4 ft. 5 in.—as the Olympic victor. Like Japan, the Philippines also provided surprises in the swimming events, the more praise-worthy when the youthful athletic movement in the island nation is considered. T. Yide-fonzo gained third place in the 200 metres swimming race (breast stroke), ahead of his countryman Adjaluddin, who finished fifth.

ARGENTINA

The series of Argentine successes in light athletics began with Argentina's participation in 1928 at Amsterdam. In the last Games at Los Angeles Lutti was amongst the strongest competitors in the sprints, and covered the 200 metres in Olympic record time. Such other names as Pina and Berra prove that Argentina has at her disposal first-class experts in the short distance events. What is more astounding is that she also enjoys international fame in the long distance races, with her Olympic victor Zaballa and his fellow-countryman Riva.

Swimming and water sports are amongst those sports most thriving in Argentina, and the Argentine representatives will be heard of again in 1936. Argentina has also every prospect of continuing her series of Olympic successes in boxing.

MEXICO

Mexico's representatives competed in ten contests at the Los Angeles Games, and were successful in many of them. Now Mexico has initiated widespread preparations for the 1936 Games. Wherein the main strength of the next Mexican team will lie cannot yet be foreseen; for at the last Olympic Games the Mexicans gained places not only in shooting but also in boxing, swimming and gymnastics, programme of the Government for the future development of sport will provide the basis on which the next Mexican Olympic team will be built up.

YUGOSLAVIA

The general economic situation of Yugoslavia prevented the despatch of a strong representation to America in 1932. Nevertheless she remained loyal to the Olympic ideal and took part in the Los Angeles Games. Looking to the future she is taking all measures to-day to repeat the successes achieved in 1928. Such names as those of S. Stukly and J. Primocle are well-known in international gymnastic contests. They, with their Olympic experience, will constitute the foundation for the team with which Yugoslavia gladly accepts the call to the XI Olympic Games in Berlin.

DENMARK

Denmark early recognised the value of regular physical education. She was the first country in Europe in modern times to introduce compulsory school gymnastics. To attain a balanced physical intellectual training is the root of the popular gymnastic system in Denmark; but the country has also been active with good success in other branches of sport. At the XI Olympic Games at Amsterdam in 1928 Denmark had fourteen representatives. H. Hansen won a gold medal in cycling, and a silver medal also went to Denmark in sailing. Denmark continued her successes as the

Los Angeles Games. In the aggregate result her team stood in the first half of the forty competing nations. Her sportsmen were able to secure places in the eight contests in which they took part. Second places were obtained in weight-lifting, cycling and wrestling, and third places in swimming and boxing.

ESTONIA

The names of Hackenschmidt and Lurich are well-known in the world of weight-lifters and wrestlers. They won for Estonia the first world championship laurels in their events.

Estonia has produced many capable representatives since her first participation in the Olympic Games. She obtained second prize in wrestling at the Stockholm Games in 1912, was especially strongly represented in heavy athletics in 1920 and again in 1924, and despite many difficulties sent to Los Angeles a representative who took part with success in the Marathon and the 50 kilometres walk.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Argentina - Australia - Austria - Belgium - Bulgaria -

Czechoslovakia - Denmark - Estonia - Finland - Germany - Greece - Hungary - India - Italy - Latvia - Mexico - Philippines - Switzerland - Turkey - Yugoslavia.

U.S.A. REPORT

The task of organisation in America is approaching its completion—nearly a year earlier than was the case in respect of the last Olympic Games. Thus it is to be anticipated that the programme for the preliminary contests, and the raising of financial means for the sending of the American team to the Olympic Games in Berlin, will proceed smoothly and successfully. Especial interest is attached to the Olympic Winter Games, always held at the beginning of the Olympic Year, and for which less than 24 months remain for preparations. The members of the various committees, whose task it is to prepare the eliminating competitions, to select the American Olympic participants, managers and trainers, have already been nominated ("Amateur Athlete," official organ of the A. A. U.)

A WORD IN A SEASON

You can make of life something fine if you will use the materials at hand with patience, perseverance and reverence.

Riches and prosperity either kill with care or surfeit with delight.

Care may acquire wealth which, when acquired, care must guard and worry about.

Obedience to the law of God preserves the bloom of the soul.

Fear is a deadly foe to happiness and peace of mind a stealthy, unseen force for evil, whose far reaching effects on human destiny will one day be realised.

If money is lacking now, there are many ways to work without it.

Our private severity against sinners should be ever checked by the remembrance of our own sin.

The happiness of a rich man ought not to consist in the good things that he has, but in the use he can make of them.

Study rather to fill your mind than your coffers knowing that gold and silver were originally mingled with dirt, until avarice or ambition parted them.

Second-class brains are better than second class character.

Ability is of less value than sterling character.

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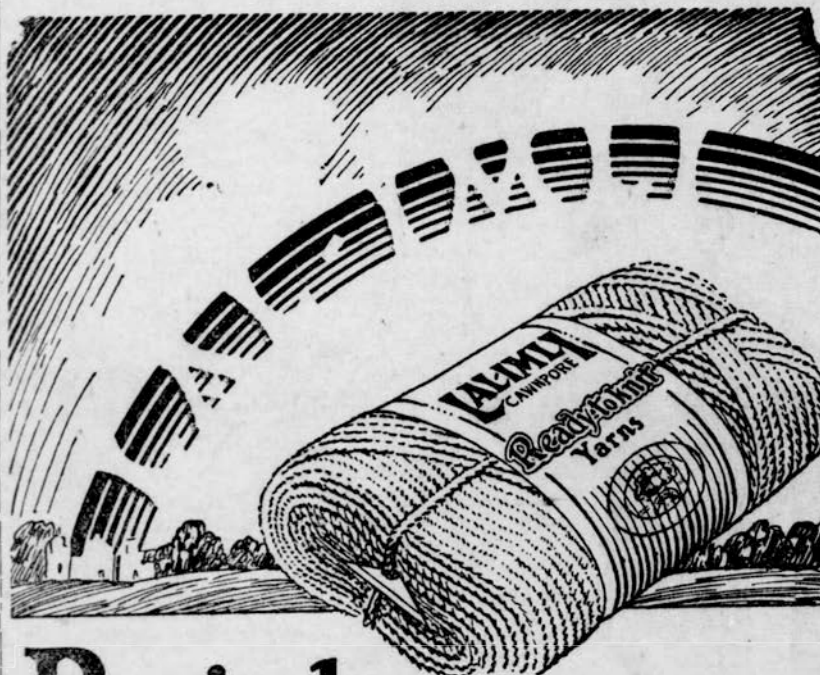
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World Of Science

PAINT NOISE MADE LOUD

Termed a "noise microscope," a new portable electric instrument, no longer than a suitcase, can amplify faint sounds, 100,000-1,000 times. According to the inventor, the sound made by tearing apart two postage stamps, if amplified in this ratio, could be heard more than 350,000 miles away. The instrument will detect the boring of worms in dock plating or reveal the sounds of human joints to aid medical diagnosis.

REASONS FOR FEVER TEST

Following the invention of devices that detect the infra-red rays or radiant heat radiated by the human skin, their use is proposed by Dr. Jean Saidman, French physician, as a substitute for a clinical thermometer in taking a patient's temperature. One of the recently developed heat-detecting devices is shown above registering warmth of a girl's face.

DRUMS BEAT SIGNAL CODES

Natives of the Congo, Africa, need no telegraph system to signal the news from one village to another, for drums provide them with an adequate means of communication. Explorers and scientists have made careful study of the codes used in tapping messages, and have found them as highly developed as any in use among civilized people. Congo drums, like the one shown in the photograph, hollowed from half a log, have a resonant tone that carries for miles.

COD-LIVER OIL LIKE CANDY

Making cod-liver oil taste like candy is the accomplishment of Canadian Government Fisheries

research workers. The oil is mixed with cocoa to form a chocolate-coated confection in which it is said to be impossible to detect its taste or odor, although all the health-giving qualities are retained.

NEON LIGHTS FOR FLYERS IN FOG

By inserting two neon light tubes in the ends of a small wind-driven propeller, a new type of fog-penetrating light has been created for use on planes. Miniatures of the device have been installed in the leading edge of wings on transport planes and are now being tested. When two planes approach, a red or green light is seen on each wing. By using a cone on the ground a shaft of light may be projected to guide pilots in a fog.

SOAP-BUBBLE GLASS

Though ultra-violet light will not penetrate ordinary window glass, it passes with each through the window of glass only two ten-thousandths of an inch thick in a new lamp bulb for home use designed by Westinghouse engineers and shown above. Thin as a soap bubble the window does not break because of its surrounding support of standard glass.

TINY PLANETARIUM

Invented by a German school teacher, a miniature planetarium designed for use in high schools and colleges is said to reveal the movements of celestial objects as clearly as the large models. Stars and planets are shown as black spots against a white background on the interior of a hemispherical tent fifteen yards in diameter by the apparatus.

COSMIC RAYS WORK CLOCK

Mystery Baffles Cambridge Professor

Cosmic rays, demonstrated before a London audience were made to operate a kind of clock which ticked loudly at intervals, says the "News Chronicle."

This was accomplished by Professor P. M. S. Blackett, of Cambridge, during his lecture at the Royal Institution on the cosmic rays. He showed his audience another piece of apparatus which he uses for photographing "showers" of rays passing through matter.

"The more one investigates the cosmic rays," he said, "the more mysterious they become. Nobody knows where they come from. They cannot come from the sun; they cannot come from the stars."

"They may come from something outside our system that we cannot see."

"Are they the vestiges of creation or birth pangs of the universe, as they have been called? Are they relics of something that happened a long time ago when the earth was quite young?"

Professor Blackett said that it appeared from the experiments that had been made that the earth was being bombarded by positrons and electrons of very great energy.

"They appeared to come continually from outside the galactic system."

The study of the passage of these rays through the atmosphere had led to the discovery of exciting new phenomena. "The position is now known to be one of the main constituents of the rays."

"The curious and striking phenomenon of showers of rays which have been photographed passing through matter still awaits explanation. It is clear that one is here in a region of physics where quite new types of phenomena occur."

ELECTRICITY OUT OF BLUE

Belgrade Man Says He Can Obtain Current From Atmosphere

Bulbs are lighted and toy engines turned by a machine made by M. Alexander Jashek to draw electricity from the atmosphere, says Reuter's Belgrade correspondent.

The machine is connected with an antenna on a third floor balcony and earth by a wire fastened to his kitchen tap.

M. Jashek claims that, given sufficient capital, he could draw from the atmosphere, at very slight cost, sufficient power to drive trams and trains.

Turn the machinery of gigantic factories. Heat vast cities without smoke or noise.

[Smelt the vast beds of iron-ore now useless in Yugoslavia for want of hard coal.]

M. Jashek some months ago completed a machine which, he said, would draw electricity from the atmosphere. The new device is described as a great improvement on the first one.

COLOUR FILMS FOR ALL

Colour photography—without screens or special apparatus—may soon be possible for everybody who owns an ordinary camera or cine camera.

Within a month a new process colour cinema film will be on sale and by next year the amateur will be able to take, develop, and print colour photographs at home.

And the cost will be little higher than that of the ordinary black and white film.

Although the process was invented by a Mr. Dufay in 1908 it was not until 1926 that the concentrated research work was started.

Dufay Colour Ltd., formed by the amalgamation of several film manufacturing interests will shortly produce 2,000,000ft. of 35 mm. cine film a week.

The first public view of the film was held in London in mail week when the general opinion was that the process marked a big step forward.

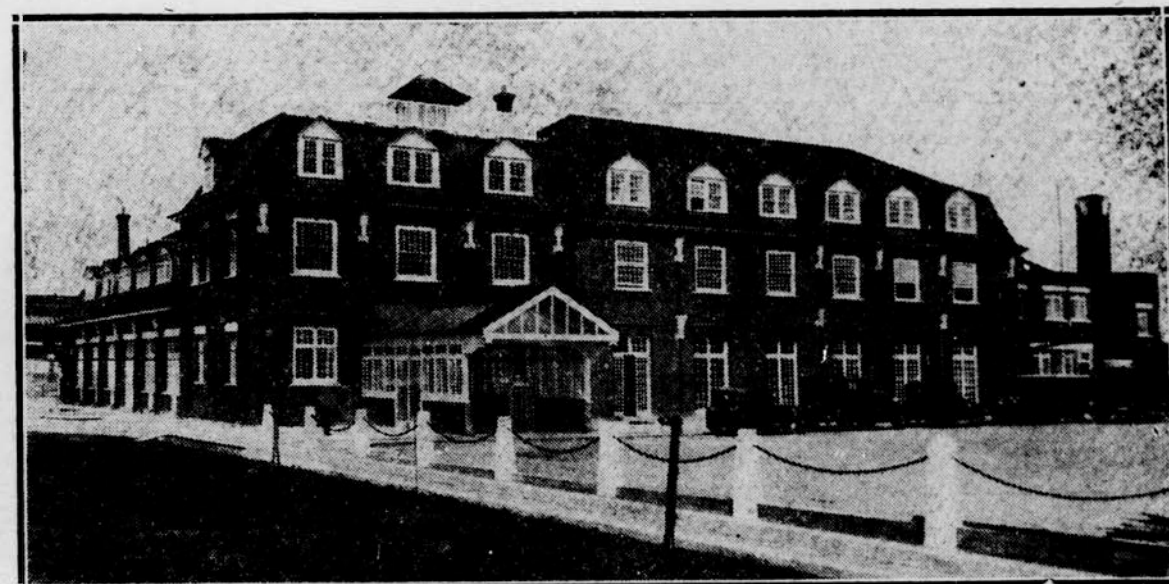
THE "KICK" IN NICOTINE

People enjoy smoking because of the nicotine in tobacco. This is a fact just announced by Yale University physiologists. Their tests show that the nicotine, when inhaled, stimulates the adrenal glands and that these in turn release a little of the sugar normally stored up in the body for muscle fuel. Photograph shows how nicotine absorbed by a smoker is measured by comparing drug in his breath with that found in the cigar.

WHERE LONDON POLICE WILL BE TRAINED



Col. G. H. R. Halland, Commandant of the new Police College at Hendon.



The New Metropolitan Police Training College at Hendon which is now almost complete for its first students and which will be opened this month by the Prince of Wales, will be the finest police training school in the world.

(Continued from col. 7.)

which present themselves to the mind during sleep. The principal feature of the state of dreaming is the absence of conscious control over the current of thought, so that all kinds of fantastic notions, which in the waking state would at once be put aside, are woven into the texture of the dream. The usual contents of dreams consists of aspirations or dreams, which the dreamer had recently entertained or tends to force itself on the individual's mind when the conscious control is relaxed in sleep, and to give rise to disturbing dreams which may become so intense as to interfere with sleep and cause what is known as "insomnia."

The only remedy for this distressing trouble is to discover the painful incident and persuade the victim frankly to face it and not try to forget.

In recent years the study of dreams has been placed upon scientific basis, which maintains that dreams represent the fulfilment of desires. But there is an utter want of harmonious connections in the images that appear before the mental vision, and this excites no surprise in the dreamer.

COLERIDGE'S FEAT

Occasionally, intellectual efforts are being made during sleep which would be difficult to surpass in the waking state. Coleridge composed about 300 lines during a dream—the beautiful fragment of "Kubla Khan" which was all he was able to reproduce from his memory and commit it on the paper when he awoke.

Fundamentally dreams are subjective phenomena dependent on natural causes. They are retrospective and resultant instead of being prospective or prophetic. Among several nations and in all ages tendency has prevailed of prophesying by dreams, that is interpreting them as presages of coming events.

Every dream was supposed to have meaning and it was the business of priests and astrologers to interpret people's dreams for them. They were generally looked upon as predictions of the future. They were believed to be supernatural communications from the gods, or the spirits of the dead, and so were divine revelations.

Many educated people no longer look on dreams in this way. Some laugh at them as mere illusions, and not worthy of any serious consideration; but others find them interesting from the psychological point of view.

Scientists say that the causes of dreams are surely physical. A heavy supper which causes indigestion will give us a horrible and terrifying kind of dream. Some one knocking at our door may make us dream we are on the battlefield and deafened with thunder of guns. A man dreamt he was walking near the crater of a volcano and his feet were burnt with hot rocks; but when he woke up, he found his feet were pressed upon his hot-water bottle.

But others who experience the dreams practically interpret them as the grace of Providence pre-saying future events of I know of my certain friend who one day told me of having dreamt that his brother who had appeared at a certain examination with him had failed, and lo! a week after, when the results were declared publicly his dream did turn out true. Now I suppose he had not studied his stomach. And if he had, how happy people would be to find this new successful experiment of knowing the future events. I suppose very soon the soothsayers will have to find a better place where they can earn their livelihood.

SLEEP AND DREAM

(By Miss SAUBHADRAKUMARI JAYAKAR)

One of the characteristics of all the living things is their periodicity. Plants have their period of activity, resulting in the production of flower and fruit, whereas their period of inactivity is when they appear to be without life and sap. These plants have not only the annual periods of activity and inactivity; but also daily periods, alterations being largely dependent upon light and heat. For, while ordinary flowers bloom during day, the night flowering "Lady of the Lake" blooms and emits its perfume during night time. Likewise, human beings also present many periodic instances. The chief is exhibited by the heart. This organ might appear to be incessantly active during the whole of a person's life time, but it is not so.

RYTHMIC HEART-BEATS.

The movement of the heart is rhythmic, and every rhythm consists in regular alternating periods of work and rest. Hence, at the close of each contraction of the heart, indicated by the beat against the chest wall, there is a pause. Similarly after every relaxation work is impended upon. Likewise, there is a pause

after every exhalation from the lung before the next inhalation begins. These characteristic periods of rest are essential for the continued vigour of the organs. Undoubtedly, it is during the periods of repose that the energy expended in the immediately preceding activity is mainly renewed, and consequently, if, through want of repose, the need of replenishment of energy does not take place, exhaustion speedily follows.

Sleep is, thus, another manifestation of this periodic character of living processes. Sleep affords the interval during which nervous energy spent up during the waking hours is renewed. Our mind is being constantly appealed to in the waking state. By means of eye, ear, nose and other organs of senses, demands are made upon the regulating attention of the brain, and during such a state there cannot be any moment when our mind is not occupied. All this means the expenditure of energy, and consequent waste of energy which must be repaired. There comes a time, the expenditure has reached a certain point, when this expenditure should cease which results in the desire for sleep.

Business men, literary men, scholars, who night after night occupy themselves with business cares or studies far beyond the usual hour of retiring naturally lead to a condition of extreme excitability and restlessness, which stops them going to

sleep without delay, when at last they do retire, and which prevents the sleep being either refreshing or restoring. This is properly a condition upon the very brink of disease if not actually disease. Excitability and restlessness signify the revolt of the nervous centres to the treatment they have been meted out, a revolt which may pass into something very much worse if the cause of it be not speedily done away with. Incessant demands through the senses keep our mind active during the waking hours. Sleep is, therefore, most readily obtained when the avenues of senses are closed so that our mind is cut off from the distractions that throng upon it.

DREAMING.

Sleep enables our mind to be away from the outside world. Yet, many say, that the mind is quite inactive during sleep, when the sleep is good. If the mind is inactive during profound sleep, there can, of course, be no dreaming, since that implies an activity of the mind. So, those who believe profound sleep to mean complete mental inaction, believe dreaming to be the mark of imperfect sleep. The main feature of dreaming is that, however, active the mind may be the will is in abeyance, and ideas and imaginations throng the mind without any hindrance.

They are the train of ideas (Continued in Col. 4.)

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Health And Hygiene

Laughter, Baths And Exercise

THREE INGREDIENTS OF BALINESE BEAUTY

Why are the women of Bali so beautiful? is a question I am often asked. Their skin has, I think, a great deal to do with it. The most perfect English complexion has been described as roses and cream. The Bali complexion is tea and cream, a golden tint that sets off blue-black hair and lustrous eyes. (writes E. O. Hoppe in "New Health.")

Western women forgot the decent habits of the Greeks and Romans for many centuries and have only just remembered to take baths and exercise. The women of Bali belong to a race that has been bathing and exercising steadily through the ages. Every Balinese girl spends half her day standing in a rock basin allowing a mountain cascade to splash over her and the other half working in the rice fields, carrying water on her head, and dancing. The result is a perfect figure and a magnificent carriage.

Balinese women understand the whole art of dress. No girl has to wonder or worry about the right spot in which to wear her scarlet hibiscus blossom. She knows instinctively whether it will look best stuck through the loose knot of her back hair, or behind one ear, or carried in her mouth. It is the same with the wrapped-around skirt which is the only garment Balinese women wear. These sarongs are of every colour, embroidered or ornamented with batik work; but you never see a colour that clashes. Balinese women have natural taste.

Beauty of surroundings has, I have always believed, a great deal to do with looks. An occasional lily may grow on the rubbish heap, but it is much more likely to obtain its full splendour in a walled garden. The tiny Pacific island of Bali, so small that you can motor round it in a day, offers the most perfect surroundings. From the water's edge, mountains rise in terraces to a height of some 5,000 feet. Each terrace has its paddy fields and all the year round you see rice in every stage of cultivation and shade of colour from moss green to yellow. Natural streams fall



Every Balinese girl spends half her day standing in a rock basin with a mountain cascade splashing over her. (Courtesy: E. O. Hoppe and "New Health.")

from every terrace so that high in the air there are always innumerable trickles of silver. Such beauty must needs pass into the faces and forms of those who live among it.

Love of beauty is born in every Balinese. Even the pools where horses bathe and drink are ornamented with stone carving. Once in his life every man does a piece of work for the temple. It may be a few inches of carving, a length of chased ivory, a gold or silver bowl to be used in the service. In all probability the man has never made a work of art before and will never make another; but the one thing he does is perfect. He has an instinctive sense of fitness. When a whole race is so gifted its standard of physical beauty is bound to be high, and history has shown over and over again that the actual forms and faces of men and women can be influenced by their ideals of beauty.

For generations the Balinese have been a race of masters, employing the inhabitants of neighbouring islands as their slaves. This helps to account for their refinement, the perfect formation of their hands and feet and the fine small bones of their heads and faces. Even their religion is refined. Their temples have nothing of the crawling restlessness of India and their conception of punishment in a future life is to be robbed of the power of appreciating beauty to be degraded not in body but in mind.

Laughter is a great beautifier and the women of Bali spend much time laughing. Their religion, unlike the Hinduism of the mainland of India, from which their race came, has nothing of terror or gloom. Even the most fearsome of their gods has a twinkle in his eye, and seems to say: "My image is so ugly that you really must take it with a grain of salt." Death itself is an occasion for supreme merrymaking. Corpses are piled on a wheeled tower of bamboo, often more than 30 feet high, decorated with gilt scrolls, paper streamers and banners. From this tower the bodies in their bull-shaped coffins, slide down a sort of switchback to the fire, while everybody dances and sings.

Often such funerals take place more than two years after a death, so that it is fairly easy for relatives to forget their grief. The reason for this delay is that a really good cremation is very expensive. Families save their dead until some great noble dies and his relations invite them to use the same funeral pile. While awaiting their long delayed funerals, bodies are buried in the sand.

Diet has a great deal to do with beauty. The women of Bali live

SHOULD COUSINS MARRY?

British Eugenists To Explore Popular Beliefs

Should first cousins marry? This oldest of eugenic problems is to be explored by a new committee set up by the British Medical Research Council and the Lunacy Board of Control.

Thousands of specific cases will be examined. The committee will decide if it is a popular fallacy or a scientific fact that children of cousins are more liable than others to mental disorders.

The new committee will start its inquiries from the preliminary findings of the Sterilisation Committee.

A report will be made to the Minister of Health. He will then decide whether or not to introduce legislation.

The chairman of the new committee is Professor E. D. Adrian, of the Medical Research Council.

TWO SIDES OF YOUR FACE

Why They Differ From Each Other

Dr. Werner Wolff, the Berlin psychologist, has made some remarkable discoveries about the human face.

He has examined hundreds of thousands of photographs to find an explanation of "why the two sides of a person's face are never alike."

His theory is that one side of the face shows a person's inherited character—the side that would have been dominant if a person had grown up exactly as he or she wished.

The other side shows the effect of education, discipline, business and social life on the development of character.

Dr. Wolff has devised a simple means of splitting up the two parts of everybody's character. To do this a full face photograph of a person is divided exactly down the centre line of the nose.

The left part is rephotographed in reverse and put together with the original left side of the picture, so that the result seems to be a full-faced portrait, but is really a picture of what the person would be like if the right-hand side of his face were the same as the left.

A similar composite picture made from the right side of the face shows now widely different features were precisely the same as those of his right.

mainly on rice and fruit with only a little meat now and then. Children run about unclothed until the age of five and play all day in the water. Nature has provided a perfect climate. There is always plenty of sun, and if the beach grows too hot, the Balinese has only to go up the mountains to ensure a cool night.

The women of Bali receive the most perfect respect from their menfolk. Although every girl goes about naked from the waist upwards, street insults of the type common in Europe are unknown. Before marriage a girl is free to take her choice of lovers, but once she has come to a decision, she must remain faithful, or the punishment is death. The result of this equitable arrangement is to make Bali a land of happy marriages. The women over has with her husband is that he is sometimes too fond of gambling.

At cockfights I have seen a man arrive with a sack of money lose it all, strip off his rings, then his neck ornaments, gamble away his daughter and finally offer himself as servant. Officially cockfighting is prohibited by the Dutch Government. But every month or so, the Government Resident lets it be known that he is going away for a day to the mainland and everyone understands that this means permission to hold a fight.

European women may well envy those of Bali; but they have one small consolation. A Balinese woman is old at twenty-five and ugly at thirty. She is only considered fit to dance in the Temple until she is eleven years old. When wrinkles come there are no beauty parlours to which she can run. Perhaps, if there were, she would not seek their aid, for the Balinese women have a secret, mastered by few Europeans. They know how to accept fate cheerfully.

PRACTISING FOR THE RODEO



One of the girl riders of California riding her steer Bobby over a tea table during practice for a rodeo at Bpfbank.

Conquest Of Tropical Diseases

Sir L. Rogers Describes Anti-Leprosy Measures

Major General Sir Leonard Rogers, late of the Indian Medical Service, addressed the Manchester Luncheon Club in a speech on "The conquest of some tropical diseases."

Sir Leonard said that no branch of medicine had made greater progress during the last thirty or forty years than tropical medicine. He described some of its conquests over "black fever"—a disease the public knew nothing about in this country but which in the years 1880 to 1900 carried off a third of the population of Assam Valley, plague, cholera, Malta fever, and sleeping sickness. In the case of "black fever" it was found through research in the school of tropical medicine in Calcutta (which Sir Leonard founded) that the disease was carried by the sand-fly, and instead of the disease claiming a mortality of 96 per cent they were now able to save at least 90 per cent of the sufferers. He mentioned other striking results of the value of research in respect to the other diseases mentioned.

They had now, he said, a method of treating leprosy which was effective in the early stages though not so effective in the later stages. Leprosy was a house infection, and 80 per cent of the cases were infected through living in the same house with another leper. It was not a highly contagious disease, and in that respect the ideas of the Middle Ages were wrong. He described what was being done in the Sudan by treatment of early cases in houses where le-

pers had lived so that the disease "cleared up" after which re-examinations were made every six months for five years. In that time any other cases had been prevented from breaking out, and in ten years the old infected cases had died off. He also described how, out of 6,500 cases 4,800 which were regarded as infective cases were segregated on land where they grew their own crops and were self-supporting. Of those cases 2,230 had been "cleared up" in one year because they were early cases.

TRUTH ABOUT VIVISECTION

Sir Leonard spoke of the findings of two Royal Commissions on the question of vivisection to the effect that experiments which were morally justifiable should not be prohibited by legislation. Under the stringent regulations of the 1875 Act, he said, there could be no cutting operations without an anaesthetic. Vivisection, in the proper, original sense of the term had not been in existence for over half a century in this country over 90 per cent of the cases were those of inoculation or feeding. He also referred to the stringent regulations which made it impossible under our law for prolonged severe pain to be suffered by any animal. If the anti-vivisectionists had been successful in preventing experiments, he concluded, they would have been guilty of the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people whose lives had been saved by those means. "That," he said, "is the bare truth about vivisection."—Manchester Guardian.

(Continued from Col. 7.) both temperless and odourless in normal temperatures, and from which, therefore, cold dishes may be eaten, while the placing of warm foods upon them must be avoided.

As a result of the great choice of substances, the manufacturer is in a position to meet all requirements and desires. According to the need, he will make use of one or other of the qualities of the various artificial resins—in some, the highly polished surface which automatically keeps under certain processes; in others, the great durability, in still others, lightness in weight. This latter quality is especially valuable for articles used when travelling, etc.

This is the reason why whole sets of mugs, plates, dishes and all other articles pertaining thereto, are made of artificial resin. They do not demand the care which must be given to ordinary breakable articles, and can be easily cleaned. It is a pleasure how the German industry has found ways and means of putting quite a considerable quantity of such utensils in the smallest possible space. We find everything needed for lengthy car trips or in distant places, from egg cups to spoons and salad utensils and brightly coloured glasses, which, on account of their varying colour, enable each person to make use of his own particular one.

If one were to attempt to mention all the innumerable articles which the German industry makes of artificial resin. One would never come to an end. There are sets of equipment for the wash stand, boxes for soap and powder, coffee services, bread-baskets, unlimited articles for the nursery, dishes for fruit and bread, butter dishes, cabinets for wireless requisites, cases for the nursery, pads for note-books, handles for blotting pads,

lamps of all kinds, waste paper baskets, a rich assortment of toys, clothes' pegs and artistic articles for erection in the home.

German industry has distinguished itself considerably by providing so large a selection of artificial resins. These resins, and the articles made therefrom are comparatively cheap, so that they offer a base for mass production. The branches of industry which make these articles, and produce the raw materials appeal, therefore, to wide circles, in which it is already firmly established.



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BAKELITE INDUSTRY

Vast Field In India For Enterprise

(BY S. G. GANDHI.)

India imports every year articles worth lakhs from Germany and other countries made out of artificial resin commonly known as Bakelite all over the world.

We consume it in the shape of electrical accessories, fountain pens, umbrella handles, and cylinders out of which "Choozas" and bangles are made. The Germans have developed this industry to a remarkable extent and have placed on the market innumerable articles made therefrom, but our industrialists have given no thought to the development of such an industry in this country.

The following extract from "The Echo", the well known German trade journal, of November 1933 gives an idea of the ramifications of the industry.

It is a line which has a very great future in India and it is a wonder how Indian industrialists have overlooked such a field for investment and enterprise.

Bakelite being a non-conductor of heat is largely used for switches, holders, wall plug, and various other accessories in electricity. Further it can be moulded to any shape and size for a thousand and one articles of daily use at a very low cost.

UNBREAKABLE CROCKERY AND UTENSILS.

The following is the article on unbreakable crockery and utensils appearing in "Echo", from the pen of Ernst Trau:—

We frequently see bright colours, especially on the table, but also on card-tables and desks, and in kitchens and shop windows. In the most magnificent colouring, there appear before our eyes trays and mugs, basins and stands, and other articles of the most varied kinds. Some of the colours are glaring and unbroken, others subdued. But we also find marble grainings, imitations of smelted metals, and bright patterns in rich a variety. When we take one of these articles of crockery in our hands, we are surprised by its lightness. In answer to its question regarding its further qualities we are informed that it is unbreakable, and when we ask what it is made of, we hear first one name, and then another. The terms under which the component materials are known seem to be very numerous. They all end in -ite, -in, or -it, and as a rule, tell us as good as nothing about the substance used.

We must therefore go further into the matter. We then learn that what we have in our hands is a kind of artificial resin—which information leaves us as wise as we were at the start. But a light gradually dawns upon us when we hear that the chief article used for making this artificial resin is formaldehyde. This is easily combined with others, especially with phenol, making a product which in regard to its qualities may be changed in a manifold manner. According, as to whether one adds more or less formaldehyde, or more or less of the other substances—the result is varied. The one is best suited for making articles for household use, the other for technical, especially electric, purposes, etc. Others are again distinguished by the ease with which they may be moulded. It is largely due to German industry that we now have so extraordinarily large a variety of these materials at our disposal. Originally, there was only one form of artificial resin, and that had been invented abroad. Later on, German industry took the matter up and was able in a comparatively short time, to study the formation of resin to such an extent that by introducing further new materials which were with the formaldehyde, it turned out a tremendous variety of similar materials, which we encounter to-day under the numerous names referred to above. One cannot help noticing how these substances are everywhere gaining ground. Whether we take up a fountain pen, examine the case of some wireless article or look at some plate awaiting use in a workshop, we find again and again that it is made of artificial resin.

These substances may be treated in the most varied ways. They can be stamped and moulded with ease, but also permit the use of mechanical assistance. Artificial resins have proved most practical for articles in daily use. It is on this account that we so frequently find them in the household. They owe this to their pleasant appearance and to the fact that they are unbreakable. But the word "unbreakable" must be rightly understood, of course, everything can be destroyed and broken, but an unusually great strength and durability may be termed "unbreakableness". Substances have, however, been produced which are literally unbreakable in so far as they withstand every kind of strain put upon them.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF USES

For the making of the vessels for keeping food and drink in, as also for those from which they are consumed, the large variety of substances make it possible for the industry to use such artificial resins, which are both tasteless and odourless for small tables, blocks of cards, lamps, ash-trays, sewing boxes, and discs for placing under the legs of articles of furniture. Less importance will be placed on absolute tastelessness—in many cases at least. The other substances may be used for these, if the manufacturers desire. There are also intermediate stage substances which are

(Continued in Col. 5).

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1934

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION IN BOMBAY

JAMNAGAR DISPUTE ENDS

Viceroy & Jam Saheb Reach
Compromise Regarding
Customs Tariff

The "Times of India's" Simla correspondent understands on reliable authority that the meeting between Lord Willingdon and the Jam Saheb held at Simla last week has had a most satisfactory result and a compromise has been reached between the Government of India and Jamnagar State which ends the dispute over the customs tariff in a manner which is creditable both to the British India and the State.

The terms of the settlement have not yet been made known but it is believed that it is in accordance with the recommendation made by Lord Dunsford to whom the matter was referred for opinion.

The agreement arrived at is said to safeguard imperial interests and offers new terms to the State in lieu of the agreement of 1917.

STORM PLAYS HAVOC IN BURMA

Four Women Killed In
Collapse Of Cotton
Godowns

RANGOON, May 18. Reports of storm havoc are pouring in here from the districts. On Wednesday afternoon when a terrific gale swept over Allian near Brome besides minor damages, two cotton godowns belonging to a European firm collapsed resulting in the death of four Burmese women labourers and injury to nine others while the women were engaged in sorting cotton.—A. P.

CALCUTTA VISITED BY STORM

Three Men Buried When
Wall Collapses

CALCUTTA, May 18. After sultry weather lasting for four days Calcutta experienced a heavy shower of rain this evening accompanied by a storm. In and around Calcutta there were several cases of wall collapse.

Three men were buried under the debris of a wall and rescued by the Fire Brigade who sent them to hospital. Trees were uprooted at several places.—A. P.

STONED BY LUNATIC

European Lady Seriously
Injured In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, May 18. Mrs. A. Hinds was badly injured on the right cheek as a result of being hit by a brick thrown by an alleged lunatic while she was out for a walk this evening on Rasala Road in the company of Sergeant C. Hinds of the 98th Battery R. A.

CAWNPORE THIEVES MAKE BIG HAUL

CAWNPORE, May 18. Considerable cash, ornaments, silk clothes, etc., valued at approximately Rs. 2,500 were stolen last night from the bungalow of Mr. D. V. Kelkar, Secretary, Merchants Chamber of Commerce.

The thieves are said to have entered through a ventilator on the roof, and climbed down with the help of a rope.—A. P.

MISS BATTEN REACHES VICTORIA POINT

VICTORIA POINT, May 18. Miss Batten landed here at 1 p.m.—A. P.

To Be Held In First Week Of October

Committee Of 25 To Control Parliamentary Work

(By Telephone)

PATNA, May 19.

The Congress Working Committee has decided to call the next session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in the first week of October.

The Congress has set up a committee of 25 members to control Parliamentary work of the Congress, including the forthcoming Assembly elections.—A. P.

MOST CRUCIAL POINT ARISES

PATNA, May 19.

The Congress Working Committee met again at 6 a.m. this morning to consider the most important item in the agenda namely, whether the plan imposed on the Council-Entry by the Lahore Congress Resolution should be lifted and council entry programme be entrusted to the Swaraj Party, which would function as a Parliamentary Wing of the Congress.

The most crucial point which has arisen in this connection is whether sanction to Council Entry programme should be deferred till a plenary session of the Congress is convened.

It is understood that there is none among the Working Committee Members who are opposed to a Plenary Session of the Congress being held as early as possible to review the developments in the political situation in the country and give necessary direction but Gandhiji and Dr. Ansari are of opinion that the Swaraj Party must be enabled to function immediately so that it may give a good account of itself in the forthcoming Assembly elections.

It is further understood the Working Committee had decided to grant necessary permission to the Swaraj Party in this behalf but in resolution that has been framed in this connection special care has been taken to emphasise the paramountcy of the Congress in all such questions. It being suggested that in this particular instance Council-Entry programme is being sanctioned only as an emergency measure in anticipation of ratification by the Plenary Session when it may be found convenient to convene the same.—United Press.

Bengal's Representative On Working Committee

PATNA, May 19.

Mahatmaji will meet the Ben-

SWARAJISTS NOT TO BE DISTINCT PARTY

Election Board To Run
Elections

PATNA, May 19.

The whole of the morning session of the Working Committee from 6 a.m. to 12 noon was taken up with the consideration of Council Entry question as to the extent of control that is to be exercised by the Congress over the Swaraj Party.

No agreement could be reached on these points even after four hours of anxious deliberation. At this stage on the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi and with the consent of other members an S.O.S. was sent to such Swarajist stalwarts as Dr. B. C. Roy and Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Satyapuri, Asaf Ali, and K. M. Munshi, to come and solve the tangle. They rushed from their respective camps to Patna. The help of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who enjoys a considerable reputation in the Congress circles as being an expert draftsman was also requisitioned.

An anxious search for an agreed formula continued for another couple of hours and a half. Eventually at 1 p.m. a resolution was adopted declaring that it is unnecessary to form the Swaraj Party as a distinct entity within the Congress and suggesting that the elections to the Legislatures should be run on behalf of the Congress by Election Board appointed by the A.I.C.C.—United Press.

gal delegates to the A.I.C.C. tonight after the A.I.C.C. open sitting is concluded to ascertain their views about the selection of Bengal's representative on the Working Committee in the vacancy caused by the death of J. M. Sen Gupta.

It is very likely that Dr. B. C. Roy will fill the vacancy.—United Press.

SOLDIER'S SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL

Rs. 350 Fine Instead Of
6 Months Jail For
Shooting Colleague

AMRITSAR, May 18.

On appeal the Sessions Judge of Amritsar, upheld the conviction of Private Hill of the First Dorsets Regiment for causing the death through negligence (Section 304 (a) I. P. C.), of Private Culligan, but reduced the sentence from six months' imprisonment to a fine of Rs. 350, of which Rs. 200 were ordered to be paid to the sister of the deceased.

It will be recalled that in January last the First Dorsets Regiment were travelling from Sialkot to Jullundur when in the train Hill's pistol accidentally went off killing Culligan.—A. P.

OBSERVED MORE IN BREACH

AHMEDABAD, May 19

With the coming of the marriage season, the Sarda Act is being observed more in its breach than in its observance. Reports are pouring in from the different parts of Gujarat that many parents have married their sons and daughters much below the age fixed by the Sarda Act.

In one case, a father of a 3 year old girl took her in his waist as she was too small to go round the altar containing sacred fire at the marriage ceremony.—United Press.

Sardar Ram Singh B.A., Secretary Bannu District Congress has received a letter from Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, informing him that he has been nominated a member of the Council of the All-India Swarajya Party.



Mr. F. R. Merchant who has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bombay Presidency.

ORGANISATION & METHOD OF WORK

Swaraj Party Meets To
Consider Details

PATNA, May 19.

It is understood that the meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party will proceed tonight to consider some important details relating to its organisation and method of work.

In view of the fact that Dr. Ansari, the President of the Party, will have no further opportunity before leaving for the Continent on May 24, of meeting so many important members of the Party at one place there will, it is understood, be an attempt to evolve a well thought-out plan for running the election campaign.

He is also expected to announce his nominations for 24 members who are to constitute the Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party in accordance with powers given to him by the Ranchi Conference.

Members of the Executive Committee will, it is further learnt, be empowered by the President to take all steps necessary to organise the Swaraj Party in their respective provinces.

TENTATIVE LIST OF CANDIDATES

After the provincial organisations of the party are set up, a tentative list of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly will be prepared by the Provincial Executive of the Party, the final selection from among the names on that list being left to be made by the All-India Executive Committee in consultation with the Congress Working Committee.

This step has been hit upon to eliminate whatever objection the non-Swarajists groups may raise against the Party's nominations.—United Press.

DARING THIEF JAILED

Stole Sub-Inspector's
Revolver & Gun

NEW DELHI, May 18.

Mohamad Munshi who was charged with the theft of a revolver, gun, cartridges and motor cycle, belonging to sub-Inspector of Police Mr. Husainbux, and with kidnapping a boy from a drill inspectors house on April 12 has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act, and another year's rigorous imprisonment for theft and three months for kidnapping, the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

The death took place on Friday at the age of 70 of Janki Bai, alias Chappan Chhuri, a renowned musician and dancer of Allahabad.

Mahatma Reiterates His Faith In C. D.

Says He Will Ask Country To Adopt It With Success In Future

Malaviya On Implication Of C. D. Suspension

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

PATNA, May 19.

Gandhiji had another of his personal triumphs to-day, when largely through his moving speech, he carried the All-India Congress Committee with him, and secured its consent to carry on Civil Disobedience, if and when he wants it.

He was convinced that during the last 14 years the country had wielded the weapon in a manner that strengthened his faith in it, and he was sure he would be able to get the country to adopt it with success some time.

BARDOLI DECISION.

In asking the consent of the All-India Congress Committee, he was asking for the decision comparable to the Bardoli Decision, which made India qualified to practise Civil Disobedience.

The enormous hold he has over the Congress was demonstrated by the overwhelming majority he secured by his speech that, though not marked by much reasoning, was one of the most earnest ones made by him.

LUKEWARM ATTITUDE.

The debate on the resolution was marked by attacks on certain members of the Working Committee, who, as the speakers said, had by lukewarm attitude or by staying away, killed the movement.

The United Provinces members were particularly very critical, and largely supported Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya's amendment.

To-day, the Working Committee is believed to have agreed that the All-India Congress Committee should decide the issue about Council-entry, and to-morrow, the opponents of the Swarajists, particularly the Socialists, and also those, who want the Congress to run the elections itself, will have a field-day.

SECURE MAJORITY.

But judging from to-day's trend of proceedings, Gandhiji will ultimately secure a majority.

CONSTITUENCIES WELL REPRESENTED

PATNA, May 19.

With the exception of Kerala and Karnataka all the other Congress constituencies were well represented at to-day's session of the A.I.C.C.

Sardar Ramsingh and Haji Abdul Gaffar represented the Northwest Frontier Province.

Sardar Sardul Singh, Master Tara Singh, Mr. Nand Lal Pindi Dass and Dr. Satyapuri were prominent among the delegates from the Punjab. From Andhra came Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramaya, Mr. K. Nagewara Rao, Mr. Dandu Narayana Raju, Mr. T. C. Vishwanathan, Mr. N. G. Ranga, Mr. G. Harisarabothamareddy from Bezwada, Mr. Gopalareddy, Mr. K. Sarveswara Sastry and Mr. N. Narayana Murli while Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyapuri and M. Bhatavatsala represented the Tamilnadu.

Swami Govindanand and Mr. Sidhwa were from Sind. Dr. Chandulal M. Desai, Mr. Kanailal K. Desai, Amritlal Seth and Zashemidas Shrikant, four members from the Gujarat constituency out of a quota of 12. Mr. Pyarelal Sharma, Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari, Prof. Indira, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali represented Delhi.

From C.P. & Maharashtra.

The C. P. Maharashtra was fully represented with seven members, namely, R. S. Rajwade, Mr. Ketkar, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. H. B. Ildie, Mr. R. H. Gadre, Mr. S. D. Deo, and Mr. Jagu, Mr. Syed Ahmed Chaturbhujbhai, Jasani, Seth Govind and Mr. Ghensham-singh Gupta represented the C. P. Hindustani while Bombay was represented among others by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. A. Brelvi, and Mr. Mathuradas Tri-cumli. Out of a quota of 48 from Bengal about 20 members attended including Dr. B. C. Roy.

16 ARRESTED IN SUTTA RAID

Magistrate Asks Whether
Whole Chawl Was Ar-
rested In Kamathipura

A raid on an alleged "Sutta Gambling Den," situated on the first floor of House No. 26/A, 12th Lane, Kamathipura, on Friday, resulted in 16 arrests. The persons arrested were put up to-day before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Rajanna Limbaji, a lad barely in his teens, came laughingly and scratching his head, when he was called for, apparently without any notion of his crime or the occasion for his call.

When all the names had been called out, His Worship expressed surprise and asked whether a whole chawl had been marched to the police court!

Sutta chits and pencils, it is stated, were found in possession of some of the accused. Marked coins were also, some of the police finds in the chawl.

Arjun Nanabhai, Kanji Keshal, Sheji Lekhamshi, Sayanna Pechanna, are regarded by the police as the conductors in the game.

Except for four of the accused, all others were released on bail of Rs. 10.

In order to complete the police inquiries, the accused were remanded for two days.

ce in reply to several inter-rogators.

The Pandit said that the two activities, namely, Civil Disobedience and Council entry, were not incompatible and could be run parallel to each other.

Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya moved an amendment to the effect that "having regard to the political situation, which has recently developed in the country, the A. I. C. C. hereby suspends 'since die' Civil Disobedience so far as its objective is attainment of Swaraj."

The speaker said that the resolution was a confession on their part that they were not fit to pursue Civil Disobedience and the sole authority for pursuing it was to be vested in Mahatma Gandhi. He maintained that if Swaraj was attained only through Gandhiji's efforts in which the nation had no lot or share, they could not retain such a Swaraj very long.

Mr. Basant Kumar Majumdar supporting the resolution said that they should accept Gandhiji's command.

Sri Prakash of Benares moved an amendment approving the suspension of civil disobedience without committing themselves to the reasons for it given by Gandhiji, expressing anxiety at his determination to bear the brunt of the struggle single-headed and requesting him that, when he restarted the movement he should take the country with him.

Frail Human Being.

Sri Prakash confessed that most of them, as frail human beings, could not stand the rigours of jail-life and be entirely true to the principles of Satyagraha, (Cheers). The country was exultant and there was no harm in declaring that they were defeated. His chief anxiety was that Mahatma Gandhi should not embark on another fast unto death.

Mr. Narbada Prasad supported Sri Prakash and expressed surprise that people, due to whose indifference and weakness the battle had been lost, were foremost in coming on to the platform and lionizing Gandhiji. (Laughter and cheers).—A. P.

Mr. Jafferbhoy (Bombay) moved an amendment asking that Mahatma Gandhi should not take the contemplated step. The speaker asked that if Gandhiji went to jail again, what would they do?

Baba Gurdit Singh seconding the amendment asked that if the resolution was passed, where

(Continued on page 6.)